

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:53 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:57:38 ON 10 APR 2008

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

L2 34 S L1

L3 604 S L1 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:16 ON 10 APR 2008

L4 425 S L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:58:45 ON 10 APR 2008

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

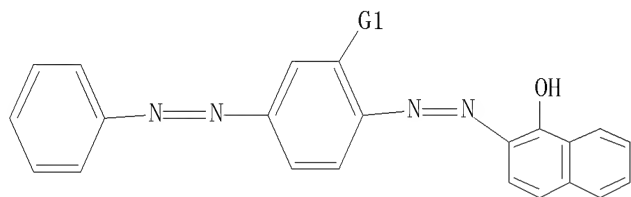
L6 14 SEARCH L5 SSS SUB=L3 FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:02:11 ON 10 APR 2008

L7 2 S L6

=> d que l7 stat

L1 STR

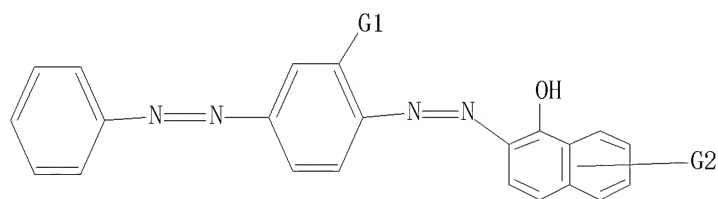


G1 C02H, P03H2, S03H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

L3 604 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L1

L5 STR



G1 C02H, P03H2, S03H

G2 X, CN, Hy

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

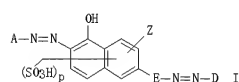
L6 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L3 SSS FUL L5

L7 2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6

=> d 1-2 ibib iabs hitstr

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:173868 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:230985
 TITLE: Process for printing an image on a substrate, composition and azo dye compound for use in the composition
 INVENTOR(S): Monahan, Lillian; Double, Philip John; Bradbury, Roy
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujifilm Imaging Colorants Limited, UK
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.
 ODDEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007/017631	A2	2007/0215	WO 2006-GB2662	2006/0731
WO 2007/017631	A3	2007/0614		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LG, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2005-16243	A 20050808
			GB 2005-16244	A 20050808
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 146:230985		
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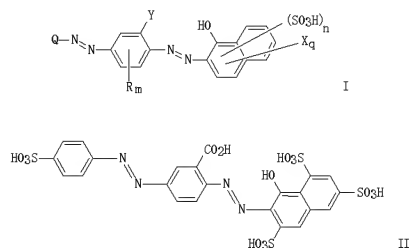


ABSTRACT:
 A process for printing an image on a substrate with high d. and good lightfastness, comprising applying to the substrate an ink composition which comprises a liquid medium and a compound of formula I; wherein: A and D each independently represent optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl; E represents optionally substituted pyrazolyl; Z represents H, halogen, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, amino, carboxy, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkoxy or optionally substituted aralkoxy; and p is an integer from 0 to 5; provided that E does not have an optionally substituted carbamate group of formula -CONR1R2 directly attached to it, wherein R1 and R2 each independently represent H, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted aryl. The printing is preferably ink jet printing. Also provided are compds. of formula I and ink compns. containing the same.

IT 924311-67-1

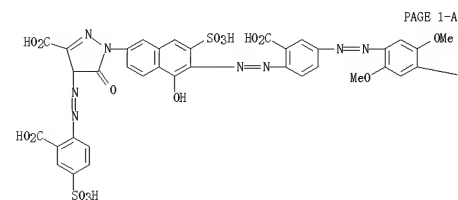
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:570869 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:99070
 TITLE: Magenta bisazo dyes and their use in ink-jet printing
 INVENTOR(S): Foster, Clive Edwin; Schofield, David; Downey, Julie Ann; Burnham, Neil; Double, Philip John; Bradbury, Roy
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Avecia Inkjet Limited, UK
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
 ODDEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005/058807	A1	2005/0630	WO 2004-GB5125	2004/1206
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, ME, MG, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1697315	A1	2006/0906	EP 2004-801270	2004/1206
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS			
JP 2007/514816	T	2007/0607	JP 2006-544537	2004/1206
US 2007/0276132	A1	2007/1129	US 2007-855272	2007/0302
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 2003-29247	A 2003/1218
			WO 2004-GB5125	W 2004/1206
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 143:99070		
GRAPHIC IMAGE:				



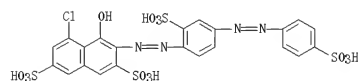
ABSTRACT:
 The invention relates to a bisazo compound of formula (I) and salts thereof; wherein Q is an optionally substituted aryl ring; Y is CO2H, SO3H or PO3H2; R and X are substituents; m is 0 to 3; n is 0 to 6; and q is 0 to 6 (e.g., dye II). Also compns. comprising these compds., ink-jet inks, an ink-jet printing

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RL: TBM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dye; manuf. of diazo naphthalene compds. and compns. for use in ink-jet printing)
 RN 924311-67-1 CAPLUS
 CN 1H-Pyrazole-8-carboxylic acid, 1-[6-[2-[2-carboxy-4-[2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-sulphophenyl)diazonyl]phenyl]diazonyl]-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]-4-[2-(2-carboxy-4-sulphophenyl)diazonyl]-4,5-dihydro-6-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)

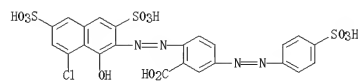


L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 process and an ink-jet cartridge.

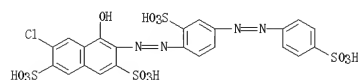
IT 856174-29-3P 856174-30-6P 856174-31-7P
 856174-32-8P 856174-37-3P 856174-38-4P
 856174-40-8P 856174-41-9P 856174-42-0P
 856174-43-1P 856174-44-2P 856174-45-3P
 856174-46-4P
 RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); TBM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of magenta bisazo dyes for ink-jet printing inks)
 RN 856174-29-3 CAPLUS
 CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-[[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



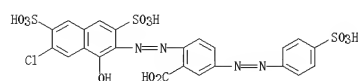
RN 856174-30-6 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-chloro-1-hydroxy-3,6-di-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulphophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-31-7 CAPLUS
 CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 6-chloro-4-hydroxy-3-[[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

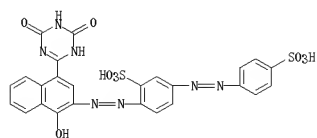


RN 856174-32-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(7-chloro-1-hydroxy-3,6-di-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulphophenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

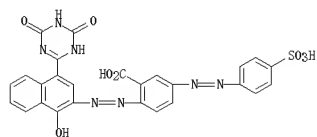


RN 856174-37-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenesulfonic acid, 2-[[[1-hydroxy-4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4,6-dioxo-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-[[[4-sulphophenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

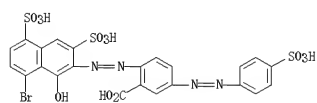
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



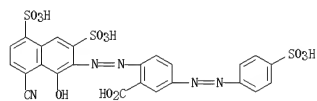
RN 856174-38-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(1-hydroxy-4-(1,4,5,6-tetrahydro-4,6-dioxo-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-40-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



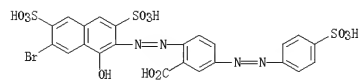
RN 856174-41-9 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



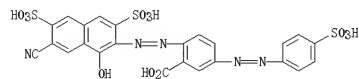
RN 856174-42-0 CAPLUS

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

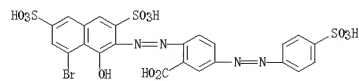
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(7-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



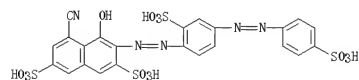
RN 856174-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(7-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



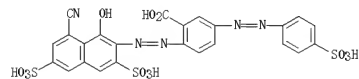
RN 856174-44-2 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-bromo-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-45-3 CAPLUS
 CN 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-cyano-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 856174-46-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[(8-cyano-1-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-2-naphthalenyl)azo]-5-[(4-sulfo-phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



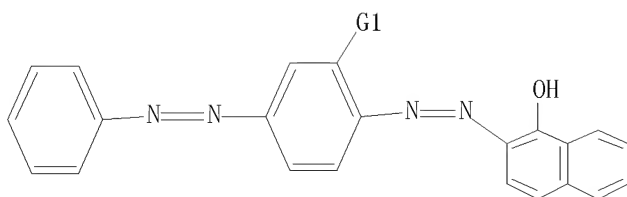
L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

10/583, 272

Page 4

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L1 STR



G1 C02H, P03H2, S03H

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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L4 425 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

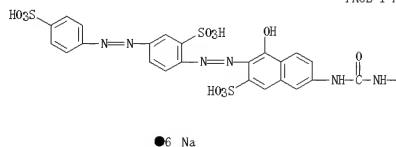
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L8 332 L4 AND PY<2003

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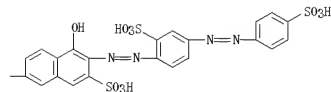
LS ANSWER 1 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2007:496485 CAPLUS
 DN 146:417833
 TI Chemical compounds for simultaneous histological staining of the
 extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular accumulations of iron
 Grizzi, Fabio
 IN Italy
 PA Ital. Appl., 7pp.
 SO CODEN: ITXXCZ
 DT Patent
 LA Italian
 FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	IT 2001RE0087	A1	20011121	IT 2001-RE87	20010823 <--
PRAI	IT 2001-RE87		20010823		
AB	The extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular iron can be stained with the use of Direct Red 80 (3% in saturated picric acid), Potassium ferrocyanide trihydrate (2% w/v in distilled water), and HCl (2% volume/volume in distilled water).				
IT	2610-10-8, Direct Red 80 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses) (chemical compds. for simultaneous histol. staining of the extracellular collagen matrix and intracellular accumulations of iron)				
RN	2610-10-8 CAPLUS				
CN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)				

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



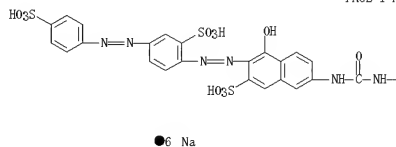
LS ANSWER 3 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:553405 CAPLUS
 DN 139:139176
 TI Adsorption and desorption of water-soluble dyes on chitin and chitosan
 AU Rujiravanit, Ratana; Chammananontham, Jintana; Bunyakiat, Kunchana;
 Aiba, Seichi
 CS Petroleum and Petrochemical College, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok,
 Thailand
 SO Advances in Chitin Science (2002), 5, 143-147
 CODEN: ACSCTP
 FB National Metal and Materials Technology Center
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Effects of various parameters on the adsorption of four water-soluble dyes
 (acid dye, reactive dye, direct dye, and basic dye) on three adsorbents
 (chitin, chitosan, and shrimp shell) were investigated. The adsorption of
 acid dye, reactive dye, and direct dye on the adsorbents was highly
 effective in acidic solns. at pH <5, of which chitosan could adsorb the
 dyes more effective than chitin and shrimp shell. On the contrary, the
 adsorption of basic dye on the adsorbents was effective in alkaline solns. at
 pH >10, while the adsorption of basic dye on shrimp shell was the most
 effective. The amts. of adsorbed dyes increased with increasing
 adsorption time but decreased with increasing particle sizes. The
 adsorbed amts. of all dyes except the basic dye increased with increasing
 degrees of deacetylation. The ionic interaction could be the main force
 that involved in the dye adsorption on the adsorbents. Desorption of dyes
 at different pHs and temps. was also studied. Desorption of dyes from the
 adsorbents was effective at 80° and pH >10 except the basic
 dye which highly desorbed at pH <3. The least effective desorption
 of dyes from the adsorbents was found in the reactive dye.

IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct red 80
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); FRP (Properties); PYP
 (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
 (adsorption and desorption of water-soluble dyes on chitin and chitosan)

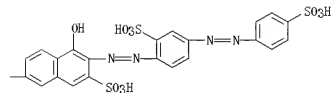
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



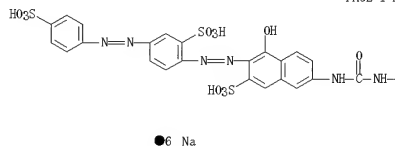
LS ANSWER 2 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:163801 CAPLUS
 DN 141:11450
 TI Application of nanofiltration to the treatment of dyeing effluents
 AU Akbari, A.; Bequet, S.; Remigy, J. C.; Aptel, P.
 CS Laboratoire de Genie Chimique (CNRS UMR 5506), Universite Paul Sabatier,
 Toulouse, 31062, Fr.
 SO Recents Progres en Genie des Procedes (2001), 15(86, Procetes
 pour l'Environnement: Eau, Air, Sols), 27-33
 CODEN: RFGPEX; ISSN: 1166-7478
 FB Tec & Doc - Lavoisier
 DT Journal
 LA French
 AB Nanofiltration using polyamide/polysulfone membranes was applied for the
 decolorization of textile wastewater.

IT 2610-10-8, Direct red 80
 RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
 (Application of nanofiltration to treatment of dyeing effluents)

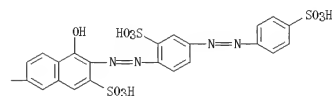
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B

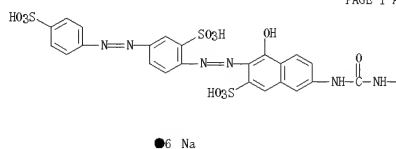


RE. CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

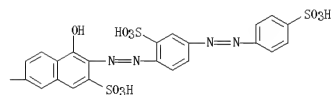
LS ANSWER 3 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RE. CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:381658 CAPLUS
 DN 138:350264
 TI Supramolecular ultrathin film strategies for DNA assemblies: substrates for optoelectronics, gene therapy, and microarrays
 AU Advincula, Rigoberto C.; Wang, Yingfan; Bhatia, Gautam; Stenley, Seth; Monroe, Cara; Shelton, Imani; Blanton, Wally; Fan, Xiaowu; Park, Mi-Kyoung
 CS Dep. of Chem., Univ. of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, 35294-1240, USA
 SO Polymeric Materials Science and Engineering (2001), 84, 892-893
 CODEN: PMSEDG; ISSN: 0743-0615
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The alternate polyelectrolyte deposition (APD) method is a relatively new technique to prepare ultrathin films with different nanoarchitectures by directed assembly. The adsorption process involves the alternate layer by layer deposition of oppositely charged polymers and small mols. from solution. Such ultrathin films should be able to exploit available surface-sensitive spectroscopic and microscopic methods for probing the organization and interaction of DNA, polypeptides, and enzymes as bound multilayers. A number of potential applications of these ultrathin film systems have been reported in the context of drug delivery, gene therapy, microarrays, and biosensors. The present work focuses on the supramol. assembly and characterization of DNA with various polyamines and dye derivs.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct-Red 80
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (supramol. ultrathin film strategies for DNA assemblies may provide substrates for optoelectronics, gene therapy, and microarrays)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



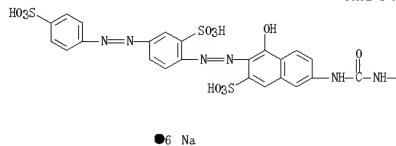
PAGE 1-B



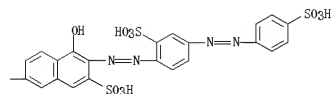
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:154061 CAPLUS
 DN 139:134453
 TI Nanofiltration of dye solutions through polyimide composite membranes
 AU Jegal, Jongkeon; Baek, Kyung-Sook; Lee, Kew-Ho
 CS Membrane and Separation Research Center, Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology, Daejeon, 305-606, S. Korea
 SO Korean Membrane Journal (2002), 4(1), 12-19
 CODEN: KMEJPA; ISSN: 1229-6791
 PB Membrane Society of Korea
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Nanofiltration of aqueous dye solns. was carried out using polyamide (PA) nanofiltration (NF) composite membranes. The PA composite membranes were prepared by the interfacial polymerization of piperazine (PIP) and trimesoyl chloride (TMC) on the surface of microporous polysulfone (PSf) ultrafiltration (UF) membranes. After characterization in terms of their permeation performance and surface ionic property, they were used for the separation of dye solns. such as Direct Red 75, 80, 81, and Direct Yellow 8 and 27. The separation conditions were varied to study the factors affecting on the permeation performance of the membranes: different concns. of dye solns., operating temperature and time, and flow rate of a feed solution. The surface property of the membrane, especially its ionic property, as a function of operating time was examined with a zeta-potentiometer and the relationship between the surface chemical of the membrane and its permeation properties was also studied.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)
 (nanofiltration of dye solns. through polyimide-polysulfone composite membranes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulfophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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PAGE 1-B



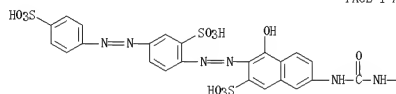
RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

LS ANSWER 6 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:26711 CAPLUS
 DN 138:255973
 TI Polyelectrolyte complexes. V. Solid-state properties of some polycation/azo dye complexes controlled by the dye structure
 AU Dragan, Stela; Timpu, Daniel
 CS Petru Poni Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iasi, 6600, Rom.
 SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (2002), Volume Date 2003, 41(2), 264-272
 CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X
 PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The solid-state properties of some polycation/azo dye complexes according to the dye structure were studied in this work. One polycation contained about 96 mol% N,N-dimethyl-2-hydroxypropylammonium chloride units in the backbone (PCAS), and eight azo dyes, different in either the number of sulfonic groups or their distribution, were used as opposite components. The selected azo dyes were as Crystal Scarlet, Congo Red, Crocein Scarlet MOO, Ponceau SS, Amaranth, Ponceau S, Direct Blue 1, and Direct Red 80. Information on the compensation degree of the oppositely charges was obtained by the elemental anal. of the solid-state polycation/dye complexes (the exptl. contents of chlorine, nitrogen, and sulfur were compared with the calculated values). Differential scanning calorimetry was employed to probe the strength of the intermol. interactions in the PCAS/dye complexes. Wide-angle X-ray diffraction was used to assess the supramol. order of the solid-state complexes. The phys. properties of the PCAS/azo dye complexes (the complex stoichiometry, glass-transition temperature, decomposition temperature, and degree of supramol. order) were influenced mainly by the dye structure but also by the polycation concentration and the presence of NaCl.
 IT 2610-10-8D, Direct Red 80, complexes with dimethylamine-dimethyldiaminopropane-epichlorohydrin copolymer
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (solid-state properties of polycation/azo dye complexes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

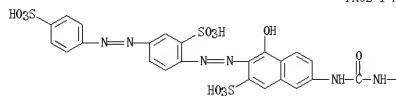
PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

LS ANSWER 7 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 2002:925124 CAPLUS
 DN 138:160995
 TI In situ investigations on the preparations of layer-by-layer films containing azobenzene and applications for LC display devices
 AU Shinbo, Kazumari; Baba, Akira; Kaneko, Futao; Kato, Takashi; Kato, Keizo; Advincula, Rigoberto C.; Knoll, Wolfgang
 CS Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Niigata University, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan
 SO Materials Science & Engineering, C: Biomimetic and Supramolecular Systems (2002), C22(2), 319-325
 CODEN: MSCEEE; ISSN: 0928-4961
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Preps. of alternate layer-by-layer self-assembled films of poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDADMAC) and Direct Red 80 (DR80, azobenzene dye) and photoinduced surface relief gratings (SRGs) of the films have been investigated in situ using attenuated total reflection (ATR), i.e., surface plasmon resonance spectroscopy (SPS) and quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) measurements. Gratings of the PDADMAC/DR80 films were fabricated by exposure to interference patterns of Ar⁺ laser light at 488 nm for 30 min. The formation of the gratings was observed using atomic force microscopy (AFM). The films were used for applications to liquid crystal (LC) display devices, and aligning properties of nematic liquid crystal mols., 5CB, on the SRG in the films were also investigated in a hybrid LC cell configuration by monitoring birefringence properties of the LC cell in situ. It was estimated that the LC mols. in the cell did not align immediately after the photo-induced SRG was inscribed, but almost along the gratings after heat treatment at 40° C for 1 min.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (alternate layer-by-layer self-assembled films containing azobenzene dye for fabrication of photoinduced alignment layers in liquid crystal displays)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

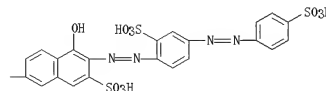
PAGE 1-A



●6 Na

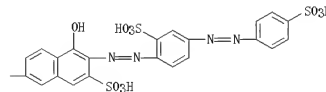
LS ANSWER 6 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

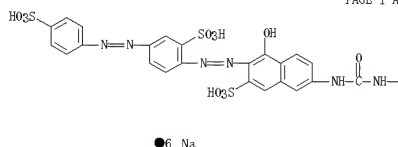
LS ANSWER 7 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

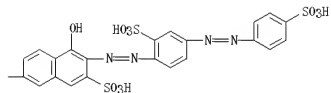
RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 8 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 AN 2002:758202 CAPLUS
 DN 138:77685
 TI Treatment of textile dye effluents using a new photografted nanofiltration membrane
 AU Akbari, A.; Desclaux, S.; Remigy, J. C.; Aptel, P.
 CS Laboratoire de Genie Chimique, Universite Paul Sabatier, CNRS UMR 6503, Toulouse, 31062, Fr.
 SO Desalination (2002), 149(1-3), 101-107
 CODEN: DESLNAH; ISSN: 0011-9164
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A nanofiltration membrane was developed by UV-photo-grafting. Sodium p-styrene sulfonate was used to modify a polysulfone ultrafiltration membrane. Membrane cut-off was estimated. Grafted membranes were evaluated for removal of 5 dyes to reuse water in the process house. The effect of different parameters (dye class, pH, the presence of salt) was evaluated. The newly developed membranes showed acceptable performance in terms of flux and rejection. Dye retention was >97%; hydraulic permeability was 0.23-0.28 m³/m²-day at 0.4 MPa. The effect of pH on membrane performance in terms of fouling and retention was established and compared to a com. membrane (Desal. EDG).
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct red 80
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POL (Pollutant); PYP (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
 (pH, salts, dye class, and grafting conditions effect on textile dye wastewater treatment with composite photo-grafted nanofiltration membrane)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

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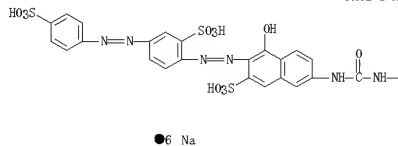


LS ANSWER 9 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 AN 2002:747951 CAPLUS
 DN 137:264561
 TI Ink jet-printing ink compositions containing ethoxylated C8-18 alkylamines with decreased color bleeding during printing on plain paper
 AU Kobayashi, Naomichi; Fujioka, Masaya; Goto, Kazuma; Koga, Narumi; Aoyama, Michiko; Higashiyama, Shunichi
 PA Brother Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN, CNT 1

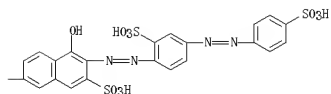
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2002285048	A	20021003	JP 2001-85937	20010323 <--
US 20030032697	A1	20030213	US 2002-101376	20020320
US 6758899	B2	20040706		
PRAI JP 2001-85937	A	20010323		

OS MARPAT 137:264561
 AB The composition with surface tension 31-35 mN/m comprises water, a colorant, a water-soluble organic solvent and an ethoxylated alkylamine compound RN[(CH₂CH₂O)_xH](CH₂CH₂O)_yH (I; R = C8-18 alkyl; x + y ≤10). Thus, a black ink comprising C.I. Direct Black 154 2, C.I. Direct Black 19 2, glycerol 23, I (R = C8-18 alkyl; and x + y = 5) 0.8 parts and water balanced showed surface tension 34.2 mN/m and no color bleeding during printing on plain paper.
 IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (ink jet-printing ink compns. containing ethoxylated alkylamines with decreased color bleeding during printing on plain paper)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

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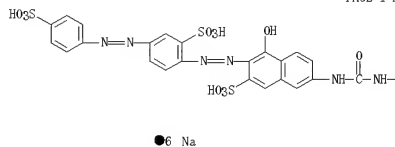
PAGE 1-B



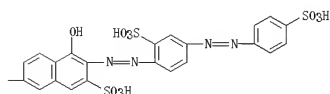
LS ANSWER 8 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN (Continued)
 RE, CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 10 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
 AN 2002:638916 CAPLUS
 DN 137:317815
 TI Photoinduced in-plane alignments of liquid crystal molecules on layer-by-layer films and attenuated total reflection properties
 AU Kaneko, Futao; Ishikawa, Jun; Shitasue, Kenta; Baba, Akira; Shinbo, Kazunari; Kato, Keizo; Advincula, Rigoberto C.
 CS Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Niigata University, Niigata, 950-2181, Japan
 SO Proceedings of International Symposium on Electrical Insulating Materials, 3rd, Himeji, Japan, Nov. 19-22, 2001 (2001), 607-610 Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Piscataway, N. J.
 CODEN: 69CYSZ; ISSN: 4-88686-063-2
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The photoinduced in-plane alignments of nematic liquid crystal mols., 5CB, were studied in LC cells prepared with alternate Direct Red 80 and poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) self-assembled films on gold electrodes using the attenuated total reflection (ATR) measurement method. From the ATR curves, in-plane switching properties and alignment of the LC mols. in the LC cells were evaluated during and after irradiation with linearly polarized light. The ATR properties due to the excitation of the SPP were observed, and sensitively changed with re-orientations of the LC mols. by means of irradiation with linearly polarized visible light. Results showed that the direction of the in-plane alignments of the LC mols. were perpendicular to the polarized direction of the irradiation light and could be controlled by the direction of the polarized light.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (photoinduced in-plane alignments of nematic liquid crystal mols. in cells prepared with alternate azo dye and polyelectrolyte self-assembled films on gold electrodes)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

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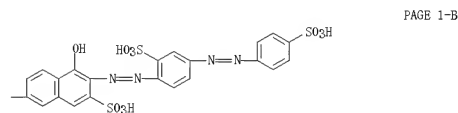
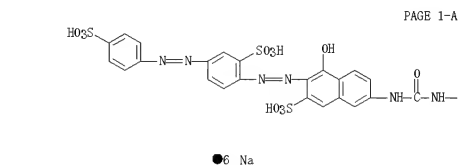
PAGE 1-B



RE, CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

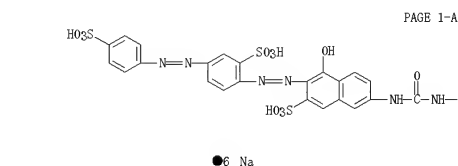
L8 ANSWER 26 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:897307 CAPLUS
DN 136:168901
TI Improving the environmental and economic aspects of cotton dyeing using a cationized cotton
AU Hauser, Peter J.; Tappa, Adham H.
CS College of Textiles, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, 27695, USA
SO Coloration Technology (2001), 117(5), 282-288
CODEN: CTOEAS; ISSN: 1472-3581
PB Society of Dyers and Colourists
DT Journal
LA English
AB One approach to improve the affinity of anionic dyes for cotton is to add cationic dye sites to the fiber. The dyeing behavior of cotton that had been rendered cationic by reaction with 2,3-epoxypropyltrimethylammonium chloride was examined. Dye yields and fastness properties are reported for a number of direct, reactive and acid dyes with the modified fiber. Excellent dye yields and color fastness properties were obtained without the use of electrolytes, multiple rinsings or fixation agents which are normally employed in cotton dyeing.
IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(improving environmental and economic aspects of cotton dyeing using cationized cotton)
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

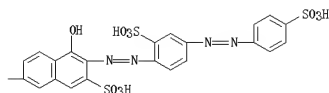
L8 ANSWER 26 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2001:587528 CAPLUS
DN 135:304520
TI Molecularly Ordered Low Molecular Weight Azobenzene Dyes and Polycation Alternate Multilayer Films: Aggregation, Layer Order, and Photoalignment
AU Advincula, Rigoberto C.; Fells, Eric; Park, Mi-kyoung
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL, 35294-1240, USA
SO Chemistry of Materials (2001), 13(9), 2870-2878
CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4786
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB The application of the layer-by-layer adsorption technique enabled incorporation of molecularly ordered dye layers without applying the Langmuir-Blodgett method. The azobenzene dyes used are Direct Red 80, Direct Blue 71, Acid Blue 113, Chicago Sky Blue or Direct Blue 1, Direct Yellow 50 and the cationic polymers used are poly(diallyldimethylammonium chloride) (PDADMAC; MW = 100000), poly(allylamine hydrochloride) (PAH; MW = 50000-65000), and poly(sodium 4-styrenesulfonate) (PSS; MW = 70000). A problem with small-mol. dyes is their tendency to aggregate and even phase sep. in polymer matrices. With the alternate layer-by-layer technique, the aggregation properties of a charged chromophore are self-limiting and are promoted by adsorption to oppositely charged surfaces. The mol. assembly process of the dye-polycation pairs was studied using surface-sensitive spectroscopic and microscopic techniques. Comparison of the layer thickness with the mol. dimensions of the dyes suggests the formation of well-packed monomol. layers depending on the size, spatial orientation, and aggregation limit of each pair. The polycation charge d. and salt concentration play an important role in influencing aggregation both before and after adsorption to surfaces. Initial studies with the dye Direct Red 80 showed interesting photoalignment properties with linearly polarized UV-vis light. This method allows the preparation of functional ultrathin films of small-mol. azobenzene dyes for various optical applications.
IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(orientational order and photoalignment of azobenzene dyes and polycation alternate multilayer films formed through layer-by-layer adsorption)
RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 30 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B



RE. CNT 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1999:808681 CAPLUS
DN 132:51153
TI Asymmetric triphenyldiazine halopyrimidine reactive dye compositions
IN Kalweit, Detlef; Wald, Roland
PA Clariant Finance (BVI) Limited, Virgin I. (Brit.)
SO U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6006084	A	19991221	US 1996-698533	19960815 <--
PRAI US 1996-698533		19960815		
OS MARPAT 132:51153				
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB The reactive dyes I (A1, A2 = H, Br, Cl, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, PhO; Q = diamino bridging group; R1 = H, optionally substituted C1-4-alkyl; R2 = H, halogen, C1-4-alkyl, C1-4-alkoxy, carboxy; X = optionally substituted amino, halogenated fiber-reactive group; Y = F, Cl, C1-4-alkoxy; Z = heterocyclic fiber-reactive group containing at least 1 Cl or F) or its salts alone or in combination with II and III are used as reactive dyes for dyeing or printing hydroxyl-containing or nitrogenous organic substrates, such as leather or fiber material consisting of or comprising natural or synthetic polyamides or natural or regenerated cellulose; the most preferred substrate is cotton. I give good exhaustion and fixation values. Thus, 3-amino-6,13-dichloro-10-(dichlorotriazinylamino)-4,11-triphenyldiazinesulfonic acid was condensed with the 1:1 adduct of 2,4-diaminobenzenesulfonic acid and 2,4,6-trifluoropyrimidine to give a dye which provided fast deep blue shades on cotton.

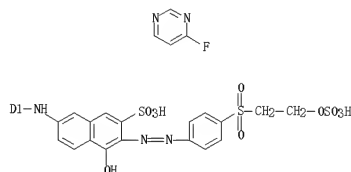
IT 252877-36-4
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(reactive dye mixts. containing triphenyldiazine halopyrimidines for cotton)

RN 252877-36-4 CAPLUS
CN 4,11-Triphenyldiazinesulfonic acid, 3-amino-6,13-dichloro-10-[[4-chloro-6-[[[5-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-2-sulfonylphenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-, mixt. with 7-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[4-[[2-(sulfoxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid and 7-[[2,6(or 4,6)-difluoro-4(or 2)-pyrimidinyl]amino]-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[[4-sulfonyl]azo]phenyl]azo]-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 252877-35-3
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CCI IDS

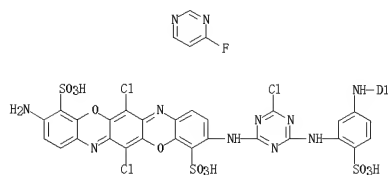
L8 ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



D1-F

CM 2

CRN 188574-36-9
CMF C31 H16 Cl3 F2 N11 O11 S3
CCI IDS

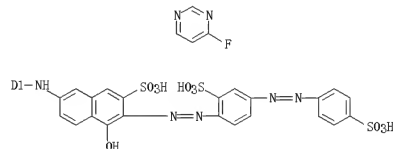


D1-F

CM 3

CRN 184014-22-0
CMF C26 H17 F2 N7 O10 S3
CCI IDS

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

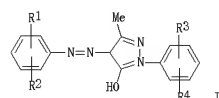


D1-F

RE. CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

LS ANSWER 60 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:640626 CAPLUS
 DN 131:279367
 TI Ink, color filter, liquid crystal panel, and computer, and process for producing color filter
 IN Kashiwazaki, Aki; Shiota, Katsuhiko; Nakazawa, Koichiro; Hirose, Masashi; Yokoyama, Mayumi; Yamashita, Yoshihisa
 PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 947859	A1	19991006	EP 1999-106587	19990331 <--
EP 947859	B1	20030611		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 11343438	A	19991214	JP 1999-75472	19990319 <--
JP 3969885	B2	20070905		
US 6248482	B1	20010619	US 1999-276514	19990325 <--
PRAI JP 1996-96227	A	19960331		
OS MARPAT 131:279367				
GI				

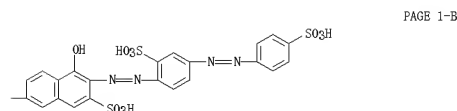
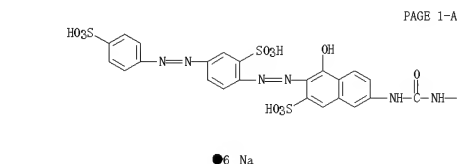


AB The invention relates to an ink for ink-jet recording, a color filter of a liquid crystal color display device used in color television, personal computers and the like, a process for producing the color filter and a liquid crystal panel employing the color filter. Provided is a novel ink which is suitable for producing a color filter by an ink-jet system. The ink comprises a pyrazolone dye (I), where R1 and R2 are each independently a H atom, an OH group, a halogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group having 1 to 5 C atoms, a nitro group, a CFS group or an SO₃(M1) group, where M1 is an alkali metal or NH₄; both R3 and R4 are an SO₃(M2) group, where M2 is an alkali metal or NH₄.
 IT 25188-41-4, C.I. Direct Red 80
 RL: NOU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of ink for ink-jet recording or color filter of liquid crystal display device using)
 RN 25188-41-4 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulfonyl)azol]phenyl)azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

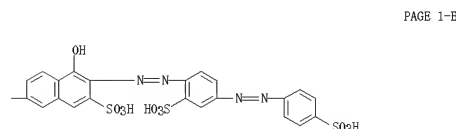
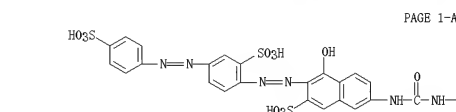
LS ANSWER 100 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:342069 CAPLUS
 DN 127:26110
 TI Ink-jet ink for manufacturing liquid crystal display color filter with improved blue tone
 IN Shiota, Katsuhiko; Miyazaki, Ken; Yamada, Satohiko; Nakazawa, Koichiro
 PA Canon K. K., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 22 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09071744	A	19970318	JP 1996-170146	19960628 <--
PRAI JP 1996-63522	A	19960629		

AB The title ink comprises 10-60 % solvent(s) with 150-250° b.p., a water-soluble red dye and a water-soluble yellow dye, where the red dye and the yellow dye show specified spectral transmittance at 435 and 610 nm. The ink receptor layer of the color filter may include an acrylic monomer unit CH₂-C(R1)(CONHCH₂OR₂) [R1 = H, CH₃; R2 = H, C1-5 alkyl]. The color filter shows improved color contrast.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct red 80
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (red-dye; ink-jet ink composition comprising)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[(2-sulfo-4-[(2-(4-sulfonyl)diazenyl]phenyl)diazenyl]-, sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)



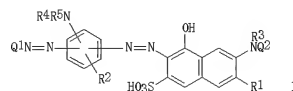
LS ANSWER 60 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

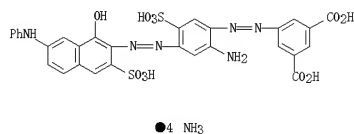
LS ANSWER 125 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:121094 CAPLUS
 DN 124:148711
 TI Disazo compounds, inks containing them, and printing therewith
 IN Kenvon, Ronald Wynford; Gregory, Peter
 PA Zeneca Ltd., UK
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXDE
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9631505	A1	19961123	WO 1995-GB1110	19960517 <--
W: AM, AT, AU, BE, BG, BR, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IE, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TO				
AU 9624824	A	19961205	AU 1995-24524	19960517 <--
EP 759956	A1	19970305	EP 1995-918695	19960517 <--
EP 759956	B1	19981007		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10500163	T	19980106	JP 1995-529468	19960517 <--
AT 171973	T	19981015	AT 1995-918695	19960517 <--
US 5756693	A	19980526	US 1997-737613	19970130 <--
PRAI GB 1994-9906	A	19940518		
GB 1994-9923	A	19940518		
GB 1994-17874	A	19940906		
GB 1994-17877	A	19940906		
WO 1996-GB1110	W	19960617		
OS MARPAT 124:148711				
GI				



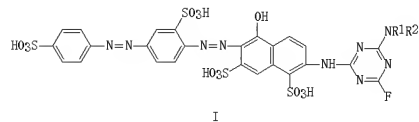
AB The disazo compds. have the formula I [Q1 = (un)substituted Ph or naphthyl; Q2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl or phenyl; R1 = H, SO₃H; R2 = H, halo, -CO₂H, -SO₃H, (un)substituted alkyl, (un)substituted alkoxy, (un)substituted alkylthio; R3-R5 = H, (un)substituted alkyl], provided that the compound does not contain a piperazinyl group. The I and their salts are suitable for use as black colorants in jet-printing inks, especially for printing on plain paper. Thus, 3-H₂N(C₆H₄CO₂H) was diazotized and coupled with 3,4-H₂N(MeO)C₆H₃NHAc, the product diazotized and coupled with 4,6-H₂O(HO₃S)C₁₀H₆NH(C₆H₄CO₂H)-4, and the disazo product deacetylated and converted to the NH₄ salt to give a colorant, which (2.5 parts) was dissolved in 100 parts 1:9 diethylene glycol-H₂O and printed on plain paper with a thermal ink-jet printer to give a waterfast neutral black image.
 IT 173683-32-4P
 RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (disazo compds. as colorants for black jet-printing inks)
 RN 173683-32-4 CAPLUS

L8 ANSWER 125 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 CN 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-[[[2-amino-4-[[[1-hydroxy-7-(phenylamino)-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]azo]-5-sulfonyl]amino]-, tetraammonium salt (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



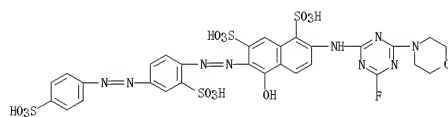
L8 ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1994:220380 CAPLUS
 DN 120:220380
 TI Reactive azo dyes, their preparation and use
 IN Jaeger, Horst; Stoeck, Frank Michael
 PA Bayer A.-G., Germany
 SO Bur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXDDW
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 568874	A2	19931110	EP 1993-106625	19930423 <--
EP 568874	A3	19940126		
EP 568874	B1	19990908		
DE 4214945	A1	19931111	DE 1992-4214945	19920506 <--
JP 06016958	A	19940125	JP 1993-125141	19930428 <--
US 5359042	A	19941025	US 1993-55447	19930429 <--
PRAI DE 1992-4214945	A	19920506		
OS MARPAT 120:220380				
GI				

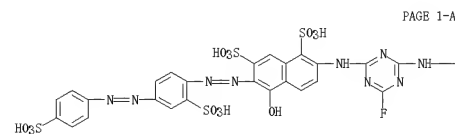


AB Bisazo fluorotriazine dyes (I; R1,R2 = H, organic group; NR1R2 = heterocyclic group) for application to cellulose with good wet fastness are obtained by condensing 2-amino-5-hydroxy-1,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (II) with trifluorotriazine (III) and NR1R2, followed by coupling with diazotized 2-amino-5-(4-sulfonylphenylazo)benzenesulfonic acid (IV). Thus, a II-III product was condensed with morpholine followed by coupling with diazotized IV to provide I (NR1R2 = morpholino), yellowish red on cotton.
 IT 153466-25-2F 153466-26-3P 153466-27-4P
 153466-28-5F
 RL: IMP (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of, as reactive dye for cellulose)
 RN 153466-25-2 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[[4-fluoro-6-[[[3-sulfonylphenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[[2-sulfo-4-[[[4-sulfonylphenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

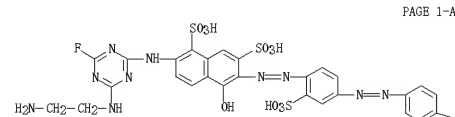
L8 ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 153466-26-3 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[[4-fluoro-6-[[[3-sulfonylphenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[[2-sulfo-4-[[[4-sulfonylphenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 153466-27-4 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[[4-[[[2-aminoethyl]amino]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[[2-sulfo-4-[[[4-sulfonylphenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

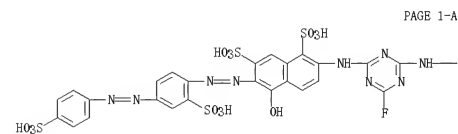


L8 ANSWER 150 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

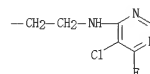
PAGE 1-B

SO₃H

RN 153466-28-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 2-[[[4-[[[2-[[[5-chloro-6-fluoro-4-pyrimidinyl]amino]ethyl]amino]-6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-5-hydroxy-6-[[[2-sulfo-4-[[[4-sulfonylphenyl]azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

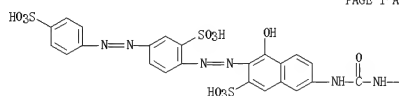


PAGE 1-B



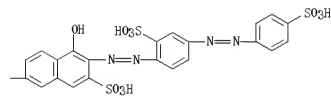
LS ANSWER 200 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1989:143320 CAPLUS
 DN 110:143320
 OREF 110:23523a,23526a
 TI A generally applicable method for the measurement of heterogeneous rate constants of reactions occurring at the solid/liquid interface
 AU Unwin, P. R.; Barwise, A. J.; Compton, R. G.
 CS Phys. Chem. Lab., Oxford Univ., Oxford, OX1 3QZ, UK
 SO Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (1989), 128(1), 208-22
 CODEN: JCISAG; ISSN: 0021-9797
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The development and proving of a novel, generally applicable technique for the deduction of heterogeneous kinetics are described. This experiment consists of a flow cell in the form of a channel electrode, with the solid substrate of interest forming part of one wall of the cell, through which the reactant is flowed. An amperometric detector electrode is located immediately downstream of the substrate and used to give a measure of the extent of the reaction under steady-state conditions. Anal. theory is derived relating the observed current at the detector electrode to the heterogeneous rate constant for the reaction, the cell geometry, and the solution flow rate. The design of a suitable cell by which such measurements may be made is presented, and the use of the technique is illustrated by reference to the reaction of acidified bromine water with a cloth dyed with Direct Red 80. Good agreement is found between theory and experiment. It is suggested that the method is readily generalized through the use of either potentiometric or nonelectrochem. methods of detection.
 IT 2610-10-8, Direct Red 80
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (reaction of, with bromine water, heterogeneous rate constant of, measuring method for)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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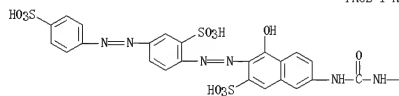
●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



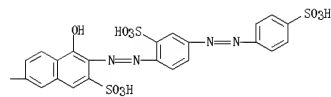
LS ANSWER 226 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:425711 CAPLUS
 DN 106:25711
 OREF 106:4311a,4314a
 TI Study on the dyeing of silk/wool blended fabric
 AU Qian, Jia He; Song, Zhao Tang
 CS Silk Sci. Res. Inst. Suzhou, Suzhou, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Proc. Int. Wool Text. Res. Conf., 7th (1985), Volume 5, 249-58.
 Editor(s): Sakamoto, Munenori. Publisher: Soc. Fiber Sci. Technol., Jpn., Tokyo, Japan
 CODEN: 55BQAH
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The 2:1 metal complex dyes exhibited good solid effect (the relative color yields on wool and on silk) in dyeing of silk-wool blend fabrics compared with other types of dyes. Dyes with low ratios of inorganicity to organicity (R10) yielded better solid effect than those with high R10. The extent of ionic interactions between the dye and the fiber protein increased in the order direct dyes > anthraquinone and azo acid dyes > triphenylmethane acid dyes > 2:1 premetallized dyes.
 IT 2610-10-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (dyeing by, of silk-wool blends, uniformity of)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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●6 Na

PAGE 1-B



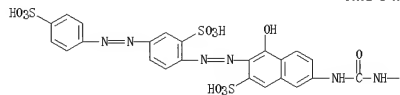
LS ANSWER 200 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

LS ANSWER 278 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1975:49939 CAPLUS
 DN 88:9939
 OREF 88:15619a,15622a
 TI Coloring compositions for polyesters
 IN Wada, Hiromichi; Kondo, Fumio; Takahashi, Yusuke; Nakajima, Kenichi; Suzuki, Hiroshi; Takahashi, Hiromi
 PA Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKKXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN. CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 50050463	A	19750606	JP 1973-99286	19730905 <--
JP 51029890	B	19760828		
PRAI JP 1973-99286	A	19730905		

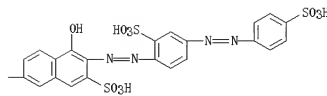
 AB Coloring compns. for polyesters with good fluidity are prepared from a mixture of pigments or dyes, higher alcs., and azo compds. having sulfonic acid groups or salts thereof. Thus, a carbon black 25, ethylene glycol 72.5, and C.I. Direct Red-80 [2610-10-8] 2.5 parts were blended to give a coloring agent with viscosity 400 cp, which (12 parts) was mixed with 100 parts of a transesterified product of di-Me terephthalate and ethylene glycol, and polymerized to give a colored polyester. The colored polyester was smoothly melt spun without end breakage.
 IT 2610-10-8
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (coloring compns. containing, for polyester fibers)
 RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazanyl]phenyl]diazanyl]-, sodium salt (1:6)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

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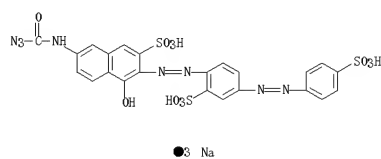
●6 Na

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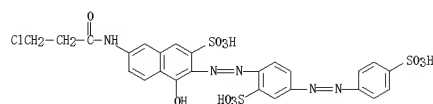
LS ANSWER 300 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1962:74267 CAPLUS
DN 56:74267
OREF 56:14498f-h
TI Fast dyeing on fibrous materials
IN Hiyama, Hachiro; Manabe, Osamu
PA Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 36017429	B	19610926	JP	19581208 <--
PRAI	JP		19581208		
GI	For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.				
AB	Dyeing of fibrous materials with a dye containing a C(O)N3 group and subsequent heat treatment are described. An aqueous solution containing 2 g. I is acidified with AcOH. Then, 100 g. silk or wool is soaked therein, kept at <50°, and the dyed product is rinsed with water. It is heated at 80-110° for 15 min., washed with water, soaped, and dried to give fast blue-dyed fiber.				
IT	96981-28-3, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(1-azidoformamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]-, trisodium salt (dyeing with)				
RN	96981-28-3 CAPLUS				
CN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(1-azidoformamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]-, trisodium salt (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



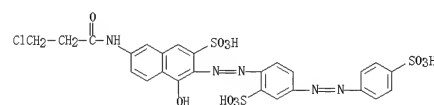
LS ANSWER 302 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1962:54013 CAPLUS
DN 56:54013
OREF 56:10336b-i,10337a
TI Azo dyes
IN Riat, Henry; Montmollin, Rene de
PA CIBA Ltd.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 352426		19610414	CH	19570314 <--
PRAI	CH		19570314		
AB	Cellulosic dyes 1,2,3,x-HO[y,4',HO3S(R)C6H3N:N] (HO3S) (C1CH2CH2CONH)C10H4(I) were prepared 2-Amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (II) 239 dissolved in H2O 400 with Na2CO3 5.6 parts, the solution treated portionwise at 25-30° with ClCH2CH2COCl (III) 14 in PhMe 10 with simultaneous dropwise addition of 10% aqueous NaOH to maintain a pH of 5-6, and the product salted out gave 2-(p-chloropropionamido)-6-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (IV). 2-H2NC6H4CO2H (V) 17.3 diazotized and coupled with IV 33 gave the monoazo dye, which dyed cotton (according to the Foulard dyeing method) in yellow-orange shades and wool (from an AcOH bath) in fast orange shades. Similarly, dyes were prepared (R, y, x, and shade on cotton given): H, 3, 6, orange; 4-HO3SC6H4N:N, 2, 6, red; and H, 2, 7, scarlet.				
IT	95745-29-2P, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)				
RN	95745-29-2 CAPLUS				
CN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



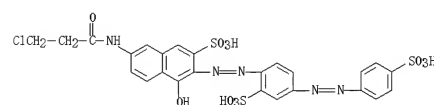
LS ANSWER 301 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1962:54014 CAPLUS
DN 56:54014
OREF 56:10337a-c
TI Chromium-containing azo dyes of the pyrazolone series
IN Ruckstuhl, Hans
PA Sandoz Ltd.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1064658		19590903	DE 1956-S48813	19560524 <--
PRAI	CH		19550626		
AB	2-Hydroxy (or methoxy)-3-nitro-6-chloro (or methyl)benzenediazonium compds. are coupled with 1-[3[-N,N-bis(hydroxyalkyl)sulfamoyl]phenyl]-3-methyl-5-pyrazolones and the dyes treated with Cr-comps. to give complex dyes containing 1 mol.-equivalent Cr. The dyes have affinity for wool in neutral baths, and give full bluish red shades on wool, polyamides, silk, leather, etc. They are soluble in Me2CO, Me2NCHO, and tetrahydrofuran and can be used for the dyeing of fibers spun from organic solns. Thus, 18.9 parts 2,4,6-H2N(Cl)(O2N)C6H2OH was diazotized and coupled with 34.1 parts 1-[3-N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfamoyl]phenyl]-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone to give a brown-black product, red in dilute NaOH. The azo compound was chromed to yield a brown-red dye which gave bluish red shades with excellent fastness to light, washing, and milling on wool, polyamides, silk etc. The dye was easily soluble in Me2CO and could be used for the dyeing of cellulose acetate.				
IT	95745-29-2P, 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)				
RN	95745-29-2 CAPLUS				
CN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



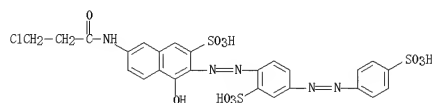
LS ANSWER 303 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1961:147209 CAPLUS
DN 55:147209
OREF 55:27899b-i,27900a-b
TI Monoazo dyes
IN Jung, Jean Pierre; Schetty, Guido
PA J. R. Geigy Akt.-Ges.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 1101660		19610609	DE 1959-G26500	19590227 <--
PRAI	CH 365157		GB 902877	CH	
AB	A method is described for the preparation of orange to red monoazo dyes, suitable for dyeing wool and woollike fibers, of the general formula 1,x,8-[2,5-AO2S(X)C6H3N:N](Z)(Y)C10H6(I), where A is a para substituted phenoxy or N,N-disubstituted amino group, Z is a mono- or disubstituted sulfamoyl group, X is a substituted NH2 group or H, and Y is H or OH. The Na salt 38.6 of 4-sulfoacetamidophenyl 2-aminobenzenesulfonate diazotized and coupled with 3-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid N-ethyl-N-phenylamide 34.2 parts gave I (A = p-HO3SCH2CONHC6H4O, Z = 6-EtN(Ph)SO2, X and Y = H), brown-red powder, red in hot H2O; it dyes wool from a neutral or weakly acidic, OH4/2S04-containing bath bluish red shades which are very fast to light and alkali, o-Et(p-HO3SC6H4)N3O2C6H4NH2 35.6 diazotized and coupled with 2,8,6-H2N(OH)C10H5SO2N(Ph)CH2Ph 40.4 parts gave I (A = Et(p-HO3SC6H4)N, Z = 6-EtN(CH2Ph)SO2, X and Y = H), red dye; it dyes wool bluish red shades. 2-Aminobenzenesulfonic acid N-methyl-N-(7-sulfo-2-naphthyl)amide 39.2 diazotized and coupled with 2,5-H2NC10H6SO2NHC8H17 33.4 parts gave I (A = 7,2-HO3SC10H6N-Me, Z = 5-(C8H17NH)SO2, X and Y = H) which dyes orange shades. 4'-Sulfo-4'-bisphenyl 2-aminobenzenesulfonate 40.5 diazotized and coupled with 2,7-H2NC10H6-SO2N(Et)Ph 32.6 parts gave I (A = p-(p-HO3SC6H4)C6H4O, Z = 7-EtN(Ph)SO2, X and Y = H), orange powder, yellow-orange in hot H2O; it dyes orange shades. 2-Amino-4-cyclohexyloxy-carbonylamino-4'-methyl-3'-sulfodiphenyl sulfone 46.8 diazotized and coupled with 2,8,6-H2N(HO)C10H5SO2N(Me)Ph 32.8 parts gave I (A = 4,8-Me(HO3S)C6H3, Z = 6-[MeN(Ph)OCS], X = cyclo-C6H10CONH, Y = OH), brown powder, red in hot H2O; it dyes wool bluish red shades.				
IT	95745-29-2P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-(3-chloropropionamido)-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]phenylazo]- RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)				
RN	95745-29-2 CAPLUS				
CN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(p-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



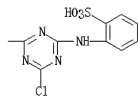
L8 ANSWER 304 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1961:147208 CAPLUS
 DN 55:147208
 OREF 55:27899f-h
 TI Azo dyes
 IN Riat, Henri; de Montmollin, Rene
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 1086367		19600804	DE	<--
AB	Azo dyes containing a β -halo acyl group dye cellulosic materials, wool, leather, etc. wet- and light-fast shades. 2-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H (I) 17.3 parts, was diazotized and coupled with 33 parts 2-(β -chloropropionamido)-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (II) (from 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid and β -chloropropionyl chloride) to give a yellow-orange dye for cotton, orange for wool. Similarly prepared were (diazotized amine, coupler, and color on cotton given): 3-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H, II, orange; 4-amino-3,4'-disulfoazobenzene, II, red; and I, 2-(β -chloropropionamido)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, scarlet-red.			
IT 96745-29-2P				
RN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-(3-chloropropionamido)-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-			
CN	RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of) 96745-29-2 CAPLUS			
RN	2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-(3-chloropropionamido)-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



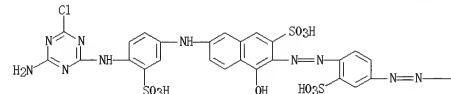
L8 ANSWER 305 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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RN 117862-52-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(4-amino-6-chloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-3-sulfoanilino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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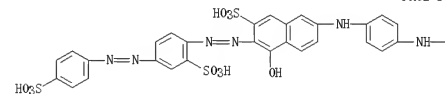
PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 305 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1961:140161 CAPLUS
 DN 55:140161
 OREF 55:26456c-e
 TI Triazine disazo dyes
 IN Pascat, Alfred; Gunst, Raymond; Riat, Henri; Seitz, Karl
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2996038		19610718	US 1967-682585	19570909 <--
DE 1151625			DE	
GB 876092			GB	
AB	Triazine disazo dyes of the general formula 1,2,3, x-HO(ZN:N)(HOSS) [N (Ch-1H2n-1)R(CO)m-IN(Ch-1H2n-1)]C10H4, where Z is the residue of a diazo component containing an azo group and 1 H2O-solubilizing group, m is 1 or 2, n is an integer (preferably 1), R is a benzene radical, and X is a 2-halo-4-amino-s-triazin-6-yl group, are suitable for dyeing or printing linen, rayon, and cotton. 4-Amino-2,4'-disulfoazobenzene (I) (36.7 parts) was diazotized and coupled with 41 parts 2-(4-amino-3-sulfophenylamino)-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (II), the dye isolated and treated with 18.4 parts cyanuric chloride (III), then 35 parts 10% NH4OH to give a violet, wash-fast dye for cotton. III was condensed with 2-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H, then with 2-(4-aminoanilino)-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid and treated with diazotized I to give a violet, wash-fast dye for cellulosic fibers (IV). The amino azo compound from diazotized 1-amino-3,6-disulfo-8-naphthyl benzenesulfonate coupled with 2.5-MeO(C ₆ H ₄)SO ₃ H was diazotized and coupled with II; the diazo dye (V) was saponified, condensed with III, and treated with 10% NH4OH to give a greenish blue dye for IV. III was condensed with 3-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H and treated with V to give a blue, light- and wash-fast dye for IV.			
IT 106519-41-1P				
RN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[p-[[4-chloro-6-o-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]anilino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 117862-52-9P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(4-amino-6-chloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-3-sulfoanilino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-			
CN	RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of) 106519-41-1 CAPLUS			
RN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[p-[[4-chloro-6-o-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]anilino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

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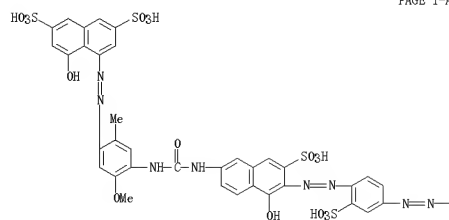


L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1961:127725 CAPLUS
 DN 55:127725
 OREF 55:24067e-1
 TI Triazo dyes
 IN Freytag, Karl Heinz; Bockmann, Klaus
 PA Farbenfabriken Bayer Akt.-Ges.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

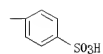
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 1098649		19610202	DE 1968-F27273	19681216 <--
GB 879635			GB	
US 3057013		19620529	US 1969-859120	19691214 <--
AB	The preparation of triazo dyes having the general formula RN:NR'NHCONHR''N:NR'' where R is an amino aromatic group containing a solubilizing group, R' and R'' are amino benzenes or amino naphthalenes coupled in the para position, R' is an amino naphthalenesulfonic acid group, and R'' is an amino benzene or amino naphthalene group, is described. Thus, 72.8 parts of the unsym. urea from the phenylurethan prepared from the monoazo dye from 2-(4-amino-2-hydroxyacetamidophenylazo)naphthalene-4,8-disulfonic acid and 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (I) was coupled with 35.7 parts diazotized 4-amino-3,4'-disulfoazobenzene (II). The dye produced gives yellowish-red colors with very good light-fastness on cottons and rayons, from a bath containing (for 100 parts fabric): 4000 parts H ₂ O, 2 parts dye, 1 part Na ₂ CO ₃ , and 20 parts Na ₂ SO ₄ . Similarly, the following dyes were prepared (components for urea derivative, diazotized amine, color on cotton and rayon, after saponification, given): 71.8 parts 1-(4-amino-3-methoxy-6-methylphenylazo)-8-benzenesulfonyloxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid (III) and I, 33.7 parts 4-amino-4'-hydroxy-3'-carboxy-3-sulfoazobenzene, rubvred; 71.8 parts I and III, 27.7 parts 4-amino-4'-sulfoazobenzene, red; 71.8 parts 1-(4-amino-2,5-dimethylphenylazo)-8-benzenesulfonyloxynaphthalene-3,6-disulfonic acid and 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, 35.7 parts II, red-brown; 71.8 parts I and III, 35.7 parts II, red; 71.8 parts I and III, 32.1 parts of the product from coupling aniline-4-sulfonic acid (IV) with 2-methoxy-5-methylaniline, violet; 71.8 parts I and III, 40.7 parts of the product from coupling IV with 1-amionnaphthalene-6-sulfonic acid, brown-violet; and 71.8 parts I and III, 38.5 parts of the product from coupling aniline-2,5-disulfonic acid with 2,5-dimethylaniline, bluish-green. Cf. CA 48, 2380h.			
IT 42968-48-9P				
RN	1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 8-[4-[3-[5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-6-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]-5-methoxy-p-tolylazo]- 104622-52-8P, 1,5-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3-[2-xyloamido-4-[3-[5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-6-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]phenylazo]- 104623-37-2P, Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[1-hydroxy-6-[3-[4-(8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolyl]ureido]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-2-sulfophenylazo]- 108671-08-3P, 1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, 8-[4-[3-[8-hydroxy-6-sulfo-7-[2-sulfo-p-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]-2,5-xylylazo]-			
CN	RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of) 42968-48-9 CAPLUS			
RN	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 4-hydroxy-5-[4-[[[[5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-6-[2-sulfo-4-(4-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]amino]carbonyl]amino]-5-methoxy-2-methylphenylazo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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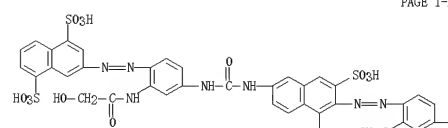
PAGE 1-B



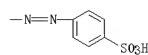
RN 104622-52-8 CAPLUS
CN 1,6-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3-[2-glycolamido-4-[3-[5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-6-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfofenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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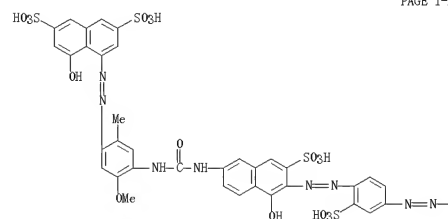


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RN 104623-37-2 CAPLUS
CN Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[1-hydroxy-6-[3-[4-(8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolyl]ureido]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-sulfofenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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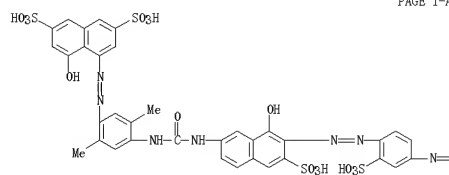
L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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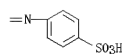


RN 106677-03-8 CAPLUS
CN 1-Naphthol-5,6-disulfonic acid, 8-[4-[3-[8-hydroxy-6-sulfo-7-[2-sulfo-p-(p-sulfofenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthyl]ureido]-2,5-xylylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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L8 ANSWER 306 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

LS ANSWER 307 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1961:121476 CAPLUS
 DN 55:121476
 OREF 55:22844d-1,22845a-b
 TI Triazine azo dyes
 IN Andrew, Herbert Francis
 PA Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 864080		19610329	GB 1968-38435	19581128 <--
	DE 1156914			DE	
	US 3038893		19620612	US 1969-852982	19591116 <--
	US 3259618		19660705	US 1963-292754	19630703 <--
AB	Dyes of the general formula I but carrying a SO ₃ H group in each one of the 2 rings of the naphthalene radical were prepared. Diazotized o-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H (II) coupled with 5,2-Me(MeO)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ (III), rediazotized, and coupled with 2,5,1,7-H ₂ N(HO)C ₁₀ H ₄ (SO ₃ H) ₂ (IIIA), the tri-Na salt (IV) 11.8 of the resulting amino disazo compound in H ₂ O 400 added with stirring to cyanuric chloride (V) 3.3 in Me ₂ CO, ice, and H ₂ O, and the mixture worked up in the usual manner gave a dye, containing 1.7 atoms organic Cl, which yields violet shades. A similar run with tri-Na salt 11.8 of the amino disazo compound obtained by coupling diazotized II with III, rediazotizing, and coupling with 2,8,3,6-H ₂ N(HO)C ₁₀ H ₄ (SO ₃ H) ₂ gave a dye, containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl, which dyes violet shades. Diazotized II coupled with III, rediazotized, and coupled with IIIa, the tri-Na salt of the amino disazo compound converted to the Cu complex (VI), and VI treated with V 5.2 and then Na diethylmetanilate 9 in the usual manner gave a dye, containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl, which yields blue shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Co complex 24 parts obtained by coupling diazotized 4-nitro-4'-aminostilbene-2,2'-disulfonic acid (VII), rediazotizing, and coupling with IIIa gave a dye, containing 1.9 atoms organic Cl, which yields brown shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Cr complex 24 parts obtained by coupling diazotized VII with o-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H, rediazotizing, and coupling with IIIa gave a dye, containing 1.8 atoms organic Cl, which dyes ruby shades. A similar run with, instead of VI, the Ni complex 25 parts obtained by coupling diazotized VII with o-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H, rediazotizing, and coupling with IIIa gave a maroon dye containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of V 5.2, cyanuric bromide 9.3 parts gave a blue dye containing 1.9 atoms organic Br. Diazotized 2,5-(HO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ coupled with III, rediazotized, and coupled with IIIa, the product converted to the Cu complex, the tetra-Na salt (VIII) 21.5 of the Cu complex treated with V 4.8, and the mixture treated with 3,5-(NaO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ (IX) 7.0 parts yielded a navy-blue dye containing 0.9 atoms organic Cl. Similarly, instead of IX, m-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ Na 6.2 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.93 atoms organic Cl; a mixture of IX 3.9 and 2,5-H ₂ N(NaO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ CO ₂ Na (X) 3.7 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.98 atoms organic Cl; and X 7.5 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 1.0 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of VIII, the tetra-Na salt of the Cu complex obtained by coupling diazotized 2,4-(HO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ with III, rediazotizing, and coupling with IIIa and m-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ Na 6.2 parts gave a navy-blue dye containing 0.94 atoms organic Cl. A similar run with, instead of IX 7.8, Na salt 10 parts of 1,8,3,6-H ₂ N(HO)C ₁₀ H ₄ (SO ₃ H) ₂ gave a navy-blue dye. A similar run with 2,3,6,8-H ₂ N ₂ C ₁₀ H ₄ (SO ₃ Na) ₃ 11.8 instead of IX 7.8 gave a navy-blue dye. The IX replaced by 2,4,6-H ₂ N(NaO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₂ OH 8 parts in a similar run gave a navy-blue dye. Diazotized 2,5-(HO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ coupled with III, rediazotized, and coupled with an equimolar proportion of IIIa, and the tetra-Na salt 21 of the Cu complex of the resulting amino disazo compound dissolved in H ₂ O 230, and added with stirring to the Na salt 8.8 parts of 2-(3-sulfoamino)-4,6-dichlorotriazine in aqueous Me ₂ CO at				

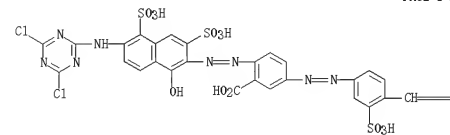
LS ANSWER 308 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1961:121475 CAPLUS
 DN 55:121475
 OREF 55:22844g-1,22844a-d
 TI Triazine azo dyes
 IN Andrew, Herbert Francis
 PA Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 863758		19610329	GB 1968-34966	19581031 <--
GI	For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.				
AB	Metalizable azo dyes of the general formula I are described: in I, A is an aryl radical free of an ortho OH group, Z is a metalizable group, R is a substituted or unsubstituted phenylene radical, R' is H or alkyl, X is Cl or Br, Y is Cl, Br, an alkoxy, alkyl, aryl, aryloxy, arylthio, alkylthio, thiocycano, amino, or substituted amino group, m and p are 1 or 2 and may be the same or different, provided that m is not 2 when p = 1, n is a whole number, and the phenylene 3-naphthylene radical B may carry substituents. Diazotized 1,8,3,6-H ₂ N(NaO ₃ S)C ₁₀ H ₄ (SO ₃ H) ₂ coupled with 5,2-Me(MeO)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ (II), the amino azo compound diazotized and coupled with 2,5,7-H ₂ N(HO)C ₁₀ H ₅ SO ₃ H in the presence of Na ₂ CO ₃ , the resulting diazo compound heated with dilute aqueous Na ₂ CO ₃ , the tri-Na salt (III) 46.8, CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O 15, concentrated NH ₄ OH 27, and H ₂ O 900 stirred 20 hrs. at 95°, cooled to 20°, treated with NaCl 50, and filtered, the residue washed, dried, a portion 22 in H ₂ O 250 added with stirring to cyanuric chloride (IV) 4 in Me ₂ CO 50, H ₂ O 50, and ice 100 at 0-5°, stirred 2 hrs. at 0-5°, treated with 10% aqueous Na ₂ CO ₃ 14, Na diethylmetanilate (V) 9, NaHSO ₄ 1, and NaCl 60, and filtered, and the residue mixed with V 1.8 and NaHSO ₄ 0.2 parts and dried at 20° gave a dye, containing 1.6 atoms organic Cl, which dyes cellulose textiles and unchlorinated wool greenish blue shades. III 46.8 replaced in a similar run by the tri-Na salt 39.5 parts of the amino disazo dye obtained by coupling diazotized o-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ H with II, rediazotizing and coupling with 2-(4-amino-3-sulfonylamino)-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (VI) gave a dye, containing 1.7 atoms organic Cl, which dyes blue shades. A similar run with, instead of III, the tetra-Na salt 44.8 parts of the amino disazo compound obtained by coupling diazotized 2,5-(HO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ (VII) with II, rediazotizing, and coupling with VI yielded a dye, containing 2.1 atoms organic Cl, which dyes blue-gray shades. Diazotized VI coupled with II, rediazotized, and coupled with 2-(4-amino-3-sulfonylamino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid, the resulting disazo compound converted to the Cu complex, the tetra-Na salt 47.9 of the Cu complex treated with IV 9.3, and the mixture treated with 3,5-(NaO ₃ S)C ₆ H ₃ NH ₂ (VIII) 16.3 parts in H ₂ O at 40-5° during 2.5 hrs. yielded a dye, containing 0.96 atoms organic Cl, which dyes gray shades. A similar run with, instead of VIII, m-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ Na 10.7 parts gave a dye which yields gray shades. Diazotized VI coupled with II, rediazotized, and coupled with 2,8,6-MeNH(HO)C ₁₀ H ₅ SO ₃ H, the disazo compound converted to the Cu complex and the tri-Na salt 38.9 of the Cu complex treated in the usual manner with IV 9.3 and then m-H ₂ N ₂ C ₆ H ₄ CO ₂ Na 10.7 parts gave a dye containing 1.1 atoms organic Cl, which dyes purple shades.				

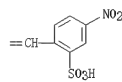
IT 122595-43-1
 (Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
 RN 122595-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfonyl)-3-sulfonylamino]-6(CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

LS ANSWER 307 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 40-5° gave a navy-blue dye contg. 0.9 atom org. Cl. IIIa 10 in H₂O 40 added with stirring to V 5.2 in Me₂CO 40, H₂O 50, and ice 50, stirred 0.5 hr. at 0-2°, treated with 10% aq. Na₂CO₃ 7.5 parts and then with diazotized 4-amino-2-methyl-5-methoxyazobenzene-2',5'-disulfonic acid during 5 min. at 0-3°, and worked up gave a dye, contg. 1.8 atoms org. Cl, which dyes blue-violet shades.
 IT 122595-43-1, Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfonyl)-3-sulfonylamino]-6(CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 RN 122595-43-1 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfonyl)-3-sulfonylamino]-6(CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

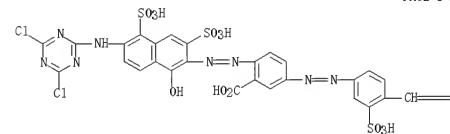


PAGE 1-B

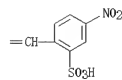


LS ANSWER 308 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 309 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1961:121474 CAPLUS

DN 55:121474
OREF 55:22843d-g

TI Mono- and disazo triazine dyes

IN Fasciati, Alfred; Gumst, Raymond; Riat, Henri; Seitz, Karl

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2945022		19600712	US 1957-682583	19570909 <--
	CH 350690			CH	
	CH 372401			CH	
	DE 1112798			DE	
	DE 1112798			DE	
	GB 869279			GB	

AB New azo dyes are described of the type DN:NaNHX, where X is a 2-halo-4-amino-1,3,5-triazine-6-yl radical of which the amino group contains at most a 12 C atom substituent and when it is an aryl group, also contains a sulfonic acid group, D is the radical of a diazo component, if desired containing azo groups, A is a p-phenylene radical, and in which D and X together contain at least 2 strongly acid H₂O-solubilizing groups. The amino disazo dye 45.1 parts, which is obtained by coupling diazotized 2-aminonaphthalene-4,8-disulfonic acid (I) with 2-methoxy-5-methylaniline is dissolved in 1500 parts H₂O and neutralized with NaOH. An aqueous suspension of cyanuric chloride (II) 18.5 is added and then dropwise N NaOH 100, then a neutralized solution of aniline-3-sulfonic acid 17.3, and finally NaHCO₃ 10 parts. After standing several hours at 30-40°, the dye is salted out, filtered off, and dried. It dyes cotton reddish yellow. Similarly, the dye from diazotized I and 3-acetamidylaniline (III) is condensed with II and aqueous NH₃ giving a reddish yellow dye; aniline-2-sulfonic acid is condensed with II and then with di-Na 2-[4-(4-amino-2-methylphenylazo)-2-methylphenylazo]naphthalene-4,8-disulfonate, giving a yellow orange dye; and the dye from diazotized 4-amino-3,4'-disulfoazobenzene coupled with III is condensed with II and treated with aqueous NH₃ giving a yellow orange dye. Dyeing procedures are given.

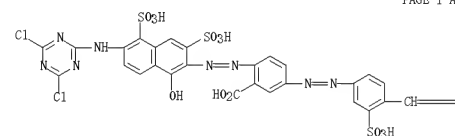
IT 122595-43-1

(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 122595-43-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 2-[6-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-1-hydroxy-3,5-disulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-[4-(4-nitro-2-sulfonyl)-3-sulfonylphenylazo]- (6C1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



L8 ANSWER 310 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1961:96319 CAPLUS

DN 55:96319

OREF 55:18119d-f

TI Triazine azo dyes

IN Riat, Henri

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

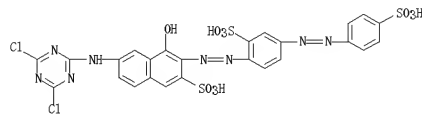
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CH 350052		19601231	CH	<--

AB New azo dyes for coloring cellulose textiles are prepared by condensing 2-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (I) containing at least one secondary amino group with a halo triazine, and then coupling it with a diazo compound to obtain a product of the formula 2,6,7,8- RY (HO₃) (ZN: N) (HO) C₁₀H₄, where R is 2,4-dihalo-s-triazin-6-yl, Y is an amino group which may be substituted, and Z is the residue of a diazo component, which contains at least 1 H₂O-soluble group. Thus, 17.3 parts aniline-4-sulfonic acid is diazotized and coupled with 24 parts I and the monoazo dye is condensed with 18.5 parts cyanuric chloride (II) to form a dye, orange-red in H₂O, which colors cotton clear, wash-, and light-fast red tones from a strongly Na₂CO₃ or NaOH bath. Similarly, I, diazotized aniline-2-sulfonic acid and II give a reddish orange powder which is orange-red in H₂O, and colors cotton scarlet-red; and I, diazotized 4-amino-3,4'-disulfoazobenzene, and II give a dye, Bordeaux red on cotton.

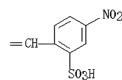
IT 121655-12-7f, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 7-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (preparation of)

RN 121655-12-7 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 7-[(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (6C1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 309 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 311 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1960:13752 CAPLUS

DN 54:13752

OREF 54:2753c-g

TI Chlorotriazinyl azo dyes

IN Fasciati, Alfred

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

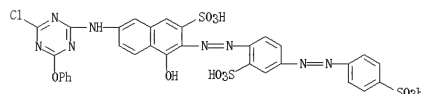
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2891941		19590623	US 1957-668336	19570627 <--

AB 4-Chloro-6-methoxy- and phenoxy-s-triazin-2-ylamino derivs. of sulfonated azo dyes give wash-fast dyeings on cellulosic fibers. Thus, a solution of cyanuric chloride (I) 18.4 parts in MeOH 400 (by volume) is cooled to 0°, treated with H₂O 2 and finely powdered Na₂CO₃ 9.3, stirred for 2 hrs. at 0-5° and for 2 hrs. at 20-5°, cooled to 5°, treated with a solution of 2,4-(H₂N)2C₆H₃SO₃H 18.8 (Na salt) in H₂O 700 parts, then with 4N NaOAc 200 parts by volume, stirred for 3 hrs. at 50-5°, precipitated with HCl and 15% NaCl and filtered. The condensation product 31.5 is diazotized, neutralized with NaHCO₃ 15 and added to a solution of 1,8,5,6-(BzNH) (HO) C₁₀H₄ (SO₃H) 2 42.3 (alkali salt) in H₂O 400 and anhydrous Na₂CO₃ 15 parts at 0-2°. The blue-red dye is precipitated with KCl, filtered, washed with KCl solution, and dried at 70° in vacuo. Similarly, the product from 2,4-dichloro-6-phenoxy-s-triazine 24.1 and 2,5-(H₂N)2C₆H₃SO₃H 18.4 is diazotized and coupled in AcOH solution with 6,4,2-(H₂N) (HO) C₁₀H₅SO₃H 29.3 parts to give a bluish red dye. A yellow dye is prepared by diazotizing 2,4,8-H₂NC₁₀H₅ (SO₃H) 2 30.3, coupling in AcOH solution with 3-AcNHCGH₃NH₂ 15, reacting cold with I 18.4 at pH 5.5-6 in the presence of 2N Na₂CO₃ 50, then treating at room temperature with an aqueous solution of PhOH 9.4 parts and enough Na₂CO₃ to maintain a pH of 8.5-9. A scarlet dye is prepared by treating 3-(4-acetamido-2-sulfonylphenylazo)-4-hydroxy-7-(4,6-dichloro-s-triazin-2-ylamino)-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid 62.7 in H₂O 2000 with PhOH 9.4 parts and sufficient aqueous Na₂CO₃ to maintain pH 8-9. Diazotized 4,3-(H₂N) (HO₂)CGH₃N:NC₆H₄SO₃H-4 is coupled with 7,4,2-(AcNH) (HO) C₁₀H₅SO₃H, the acetyl group is saponified with NaOH and a solution of the amino azo dye 60.7 in H₂O 2000 is reacted with I 18.4 parts for 1 hour at 0-5°. The mixture is neutralized with 10% Na₂CO₃, then treated with PhOH 9.4 parts and enough Na₂CO₃ to maintain pH 8-8.5, yielding a red dye. 122446-58-6f, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(4-chloro-6-phenoxy-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (preparation of)

IT 122446-58-6 CAPLUS

RN 122446-58-6 CAPLUS

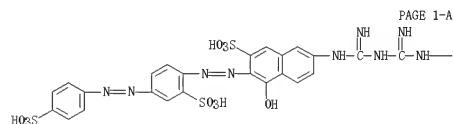
CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-chloro-6-phenoxy-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfonylphenylazo)phenylazo]- (6C1) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 311 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

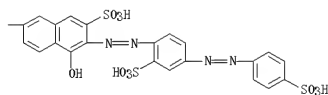
L8 ANSWER 312 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1960:13749 CAPLUS
 DN 54:13749
 OREF 54:2752d-h
 TI Biguanide azo dyes
 IN Long, Robert S.; Tsang, Sien-Moo
 PA American Cyanamid Co.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2898332		19590804	US 1957-697765	19571121 <--
AB				
<p>Dyes of the structure $\text{RNHC}(\text{:NH})\text{NHC}(\text{:NH})\text{NHR}'$ in which R and R' are radicals of azo dyes (not necessarily the same) are good for all-round application. When R and R' are properly substd., the dyes can be metalized. 6-Amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid 48 (I) and Na diglyandamide (II) 22.3 in H₂O 1000 are heated for several hrs. at 90-95°. 5N HCl being added to maintain pH at 4.5. Neutralization and evaporation to dryness give a monoguanide (III). III is treated with diazotized aniline (IV) 9.6 to give a monoazo dye (V). V 34.6 and I 28.5 give a biguanide (VI) which readily couples with diazo compds. Tetrazotized dianisidine 1.22 is treated with di-Na 2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate 1.78 and the resulting slurry treated with VII 3.54 to give a dye which colors cotton reddish blue. I 243.9 of 40.2% paste and II 17.8 give 1,5-bis(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-6-naphthyl)biguanide (VII). 4-Aminoazobenzene-3,4'-disulfonic acid 8.6 is diazotized and treated with VII 5.86 to give a product which is a direct brilliant red dye. 2-Aminoanisole-4-sulfonic acid 4.47 and VII 5.86 give a dye which is then copperized and is made capable of giving reddish purple dyeings. 4-Aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid 5.82 and VII 5.86 give a material which gives direct bluish red dyeings on cotton. Diazotized IV 1.86 and VII 5.89 give a scarlet precipitate which dyes cotton yellowish scarlet. m-Aminophenol 48 and II 17.8 give 1,5-bis(m-hydroxyphenyl)biguanide (VIII), m. 227° (decomposition). VIII 3.83 and diazotized 7-amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid 6.05 give a yellow dye. Diazotized p-nitroaniline 2.76 and VIII 3.83 give a dye which colors acetate rayon and polyacrylonitrile fiber yellow.</p>				
IT				
<p>108675-94-1F, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]-RL: PREP (Preparation) (preparation of)</p>				
RN				
<p>108675-94-1 CAPLUS</p>				
CN				
<p>1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)</p>				



L8 ANSWER 312 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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L8 ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:69653 CAPLUS
 DN 53:69653
 OREF 53:10778e-i,10779a-h
 TI Mono-, bis-, and polyazo dyes
 IN Huss, Richard; Boedeker, Hermann
 PA Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 87068S		19530604	DE 1943-F3711	19430418 <--
AB				
<p>Azo dyes (I) were described suitable for dyeing wool and cellulose fibers, their mixed fabrics, and leather, also metalizable, superior in light-fastness to dyes according to Ger. 138,902. I were prepared by reaction of diazo, diazo azo, and tetrazo compds. with compds. having the general formula $\text{x-ROC10H6KNHCOCH2Ac}$, in which R is H or an acyl residue, and X is a single bond or an aminoalkyl, aminoaryl, or aminoaroyl group. The raw materials were chosen to give a dye with 21 solubilizing group and dyes with metal complex forming groups could be converted to the corresponding compds. Thus, diazotized 9.3 was diazotized and coupled at room temperature with the aqueous solution of mono-Na salt of 1,8,3,6-AcCH2CONH(OH)C10H4-(SO3H)223.3 g. and excess Na2CO3, the I formed salted out gave a water-soluble, red powder, dyeing wool from an acid bath in a bright-red shade. Similarly, I were prepared (diazo compound, coupling component, and shade given): 2-NH2-C6H4COOH, 1,5,7-AcCH2CONH(OH)C10H4(SO3Na) (II), red on wool, afterchromed reddish brown; 1,2,3-H2NCGH3(OH)COOH (III), 2,5,7-AcCH2CONH(OH)C10H4(SO3Na) (IV), mixed fabric wool/rayon staple from viscose Bordeaux red on aftertreatment with Cr acetate and CuSO4; 2 moles III, 1 mole 2,8,6-AcCH2CONH(OH)C10H4(SO3Na) (V), the mixed fabric aftertreated as before yellowish brown; and 4-H2N-C6H4N-NC6H3(OH)CO2H-4,3 (VI), IV, reddish brown on mixed fabric, aftertreated with K2CrO4 the shade was unchanged. Diazotized 1,4,2-H2NCGH3(NO2)COOH 21 was coupled with V 19, the red-brown I salted out and filtered off. The wet dye was stirred with water to a thin slurry; the NO2 groups were reduced at 60° with a solution of Na2S.9H2O 45 and water 200 parts, the reduced compound was precipitated with (NH4)2SO4 to give a I (VII), dyeing the mixed fiber olive-brown; aftertreatment with CuSO4-K2CrO4 gave a brown shade. Diazotized 1,4,3-H2NCGH3(OH)COOH (VIII) 15.6 was added slowly to a solution of 1,2,5-H2N(HO)C6H3Me 12.5 in 2N HCl 60, Na2S2O3 15 parts, and water. The precipitated violet aminazo dye was filtered off, dissolved in water and alkali, and diazotized at 15°. The brown suspension of the diazo compound was filtered off, pasted with water, and coupled with IV 19 parts in presence of Na2CO3 to give a brown dye. It dyed on CuSO4-K2CrO4-treated mixed fiber a Bordeaux shade. Diazotized VIII 15.6 was coupled at room temperature with a HCl solution of 1,2,5-H2N(MeO)C6H3Me 13.8, adding dropwise a AcONa solution until complete coupling, the aminoazo dye diazotized, and coupled at room temperature with IV 19 parts in excess Na2CO3 to give a tetrakisazo compound which dyed the mixed fiber an orange-brown shade; aftertreatment with CuSO4-K2CrO4 gave a bright reddish brown. Similarly, a hexakisazo dye was prepared from VI, 1,2,5-H2NCGH3(OMe)2 and 1,8,3,6-AcCH2CONH(OH)C10H4(SO3Na)SO3H, dyeing the mixed fiber copper-brown, on aftertreatment reddish brown. The aminoazo dye from 2,6,8-C10H5(NH2) (SO3H)2 32.6 indirectly diazotized was coupled with 1,3-H2NCGH4Me (IX) 14.5; the product was indirectly diazotized and coupled with IX 14.5; the aminoisazo dye was diazotized, and coupled at 0° with IV 22.6 g. to give a hexakisazo compound, dyeing cotton a reddish brown shade. 4,4'-H2NCGH4C6H4NH2 18.4 was tetrazotized, the clear solution combined at 5° with an aqueous solution of salicylic acid 15 and Na2CO3 40, and the precipitated diazo compound combined in soda-alkaline solution at room temperature with an aqueous solution of II 29.5 g. to give a I dyeing the mixed fiber from a weakly AcOH bath in a yellow shade; aftertreatment with CuSO4-K2CrO4 gave a yellow-brown shade. Similarly, a tetrakisazo dye was prepared from</p>				

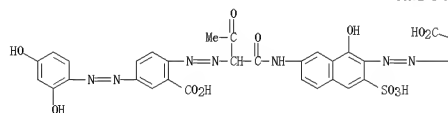
L8 ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 diazotized VIII, 1,7-C10H6(NH2)SO3Na (92.8%) and, after diazotization, with 1,6-AcCH2CONHC10H6OH (m. 145-7°); it dyed the mixed fiber aftertreated with metal salts, e.g., CrF3, in red-brown shades. IV 34.5 in 500 water was weakly acidified with concd. AcOH. The soln. was stirred with AcONa. 3H2O 12. Ac2O 15 added dropwise at 20° and stirred for 5 hrs., then AcONa 16 was added and a filtered soln. of diazotized 1,2H2NC6H4COOH 13.8 g. The yellow I was filtered off, pasted with water and warmed on the water bath with a dil. aq. soln. of Na2CO3, the I pptd. with NaCl, pasted with water and dissolved with excess Na2CO3, and the soln. of indirectly diazotized 1,4,3-(4-H2NC6H4CONH)C6H3(OH)COOH (90%) 30.2 g. added to give a disazo compd. dyeing the mixed fiber scarlet-red. The disazo dye from diazotized 1,2,3,5-H2N(HO)C6H2(NO2)2 and 2,5,7-(4-AcCH2CONHC6H4CONH)C10H5(OH)SO3Na dyed in copper-brown shades, on aftercoppering in a red-brown shade. The tetrakisazo dye from diazotized VI (88%) and a soln. from 2,5,7-[4,3-H2N(HO3S)C6H3NH] C10H5(OH)SO3Na and diketene, sol. in water with a dark-red color, in concd. H2SO4 with a blueviolet color, dyed wool from an acid bath red-brown. The dye prepd. from VII was indirectly diazotized, and the tetrazo compd. combined with 1,3-C6H4(OH)2 to dye red-brown and on aftertreatment with K2CrO4-CoCl2 or by developing with diazotized 1,4-H2NC6H4NO2 (X) an essentially deeper shade. Indirectly diazotized 4-H2NC6H4N:NC6H4SO3H-4 32.1 g. was combined slowly at 15° in presence of excess AcONa with an aq. soln. of 2,5,7-AcCH2CONH(4-MeC6H4SO2)C10H5(OH)SO3H (65%), prepd. from 4-MeC6H4SO2Cl and 2,5,7-AcNH(HO)C10H5SO3H, splitting off of the Ac group and reaction with diketene in aq. soln. After complete coupling the yellow dye was stirred in the reaction mixt. with dil. NaOH until the 4-MeC6H4SO2 group split off, and the AcOH-neutralized soln. treated with NaCl to give a dye. It dyed yellow shades which aftertreated with X turned brick-red, with diazotized 1,2,4-H2N(MeO)C6H3NO2 turned Bordeaux red, which on addition of CuSO4 gave a brown-red. The tetrakisazo dye prepd. from diazotized 1,7,3-H2NC10H5(OH)SO3H, 1,2,5-H2N(MeO)C6H3Me and IV dyed in yellow-red shades, development with diazotized X gave a dark-red which on aftercoppering turned brown-red. The aq. soln. of the disazo dye 65.5, prepd. from 2 moles disazo compd. of 1,2,4-H2N(HO)C6H3NO2 and 1 mole of IV was refluxed for 5 hrs. with CuSO4. 5H2O 50 g. The Cu-contg. I was a dark-brown powder, sol. in concd. H2SO4 with a yellow-green color and dyeing wool from an acid bath in red-brown shades.

IT 104511-45-7F, Benzoic acid, 2-[7-[2-[2-carboxy-4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]acetacetamido]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)-
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

RN 104511-45-7 CAPLUS

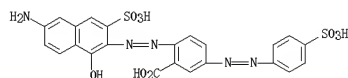
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[7-[2-[2-carboxy-4-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]acetacetamido]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-5-(2,4-dihydroxyphenylazo)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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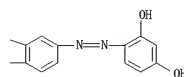
L8 ANSWER 314 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1969:9354 CAPLUS
 DN 53:9354
 OREF 53:1741i,1742a-e
 TI Polyazo dyes containing stilbene groups
 IN Kappeler, Markus; Schweizer, August; Wehrli, Walter
 FA Sandoz Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CH 232915		19671015	CH	<--
AB				
Fast dyes for cellulose fibers were obtained on aftertreatment with Cu or Ni salts of the product of alkaline condensation of 1 mol. 4,4'-dinitro-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (I) simultaneously or successively with a total of at least 1.6 mols. of amino azo compds., at least one of which has the structure 1,2,3,x-HO(R'N:NN:N)(HO3S)C10HANHX, where X is H or a lower alkyl group, R is a substituted phenyl or naphthyl group containing a group ortho to the azo group capable of complexing with metals, and R is a mono- or polynuclear aryl group. Thus, 57.1 parts 4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid (II), 57.1 parts alkaline coupling product (III) of diazotized 3-carboxy-4-aminoazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid (IV) with 2-amino-5-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulfonic acid (V), and 43 I in 1000 3% NaOH were refluxed for 12 hrs. The precipitate (VI) formed on neutralization with HCl and addition of 50 NaCl was filtered, washed with dilute NaCl, dried, and dissolved in 1200 water. After addition of 25 CuSO4. 5H2O and 50 25% NRE in concentrated aqueous solution, the Cu-containing product was formed on heating for 1 hr. at 75° and precipitated with NaCl as a dark powder. Cotton or rayon immersed in an aqueous solution of this powder or treated first with an aqueous solution of VI followed by treatment with the Cu salt solution was dyed a light-fast brown. A greenish brown dye was obtained by replacing III with 55.1 parts of the alkaline coupling product of diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid and V. I 430 and II 277 in 3% NaOH 10,000 were stirred for 12 hrs. at 70°, treated with 500 NaCl to precipitate a by-product, and the filtrate treated with 1500 NaCl to precipitate the monocondensation product (VII). An olive-green dye was obtained on condensing 68.9 purified VII with 57.1 alkaline coupling product of diazotized 2-methyl-4-amino-5-methoxyazobenzene-4'-sulfonic acid with V followed by treatment with CuSO4 for 9 hrs. at 90°. Greenish brown dyes were obtained when 68.9 VII was condensed with 54.3 of the alkaline coupling product of diazotized 3-amino-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3'-sulfonic acid and V or with 59.3 alkaline coupling product of diazotized 1-(3-amino-4'-hydroxyphenylazo)naphthalene-6-sulfonic acid and V and then treated with CuSO4 in the presence of NaOAc.				
IT				
112046-46-5, Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-5-(p-sulfofenylazo)- 115101-33-2, Benzoic acid, 6-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (azo dyes from)				
RN				
112046-46-5 CAPLUS				
CN				
Benzoic acid, 2-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-5-(p-sulfofenylazo)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

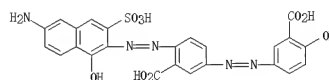


RN 115101-33-2 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 6-(6-amino-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-

L8 ANSWER 313 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
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L8 ANSWER 314 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 315 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1969:9282 CAPLUS

DN 53:9282

OREF 53:1721g-1

TI Individuality of direct dyes

AU Brooks, Robert A.

CS E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, DE

SO Dyer (1968), 120, 161-4

DT Journal

LA Unavailable

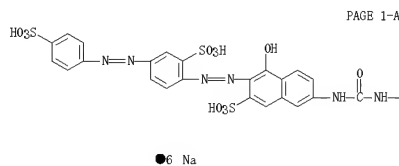
AB Substantive dye structures have common features, i.e. extended systems of alternating single and double bonds, sites for H bonding, and water-solubilizing groups. While the rate of dyeing increases with temperature, the affinity at equilibrium decreases. The affinity of a given dye is the same for all types of cellulosic fibers. Substantivity decreases as the number of sulfonate groups increases. The effect of salt on dyeings is due to a common Na ion effect. The effect of resin finishes depends on the dye used. The chemical structure of 6 dyes (C.I. Direct Yellow 12, C.I. Direct Brown 2, D.I. Direct Blue 76, C.I. Direct Red 80, and C.I. Direct Blue 86) is examined, and correlations between dyeing behavior and structure are discussed.

IT 2610-10-8, C.I. Direct Red 80

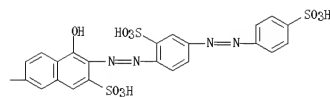
(structure of, dyeing behavior and)

RN 2610-10-8 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7,7'-(carbonyldiimino)bis[4-hydroxy-3-[2-[2-sulfo-4-[2-(4-sulphophenyl)diazenyl]phenyl]diazenyl]], sodium salt (1:6) (CA INDEX NAME)

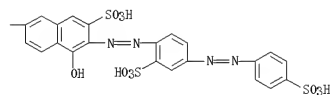


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L8 ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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L8 ANSWER 316 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1968:58828 CAPLUS

DN 52:58828

OREF 52:10696a-d

TI Biguanide salts of naphtholsulfonic acids

IN Long, Robert S.; Tsang, Sien Moo

PA American Cyanamid Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2826606		19580311	US 1956-562607	19560131 <--

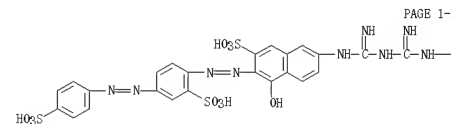
AB An intermediate is prepared for dyes of the general formula R'NHC(:NH)NHC(:NH)NHR, where R is a hydroxynaphthyl radical and R' is the radical of J acid (I). The dyes are prepared by the reaction of NH(CN2) (II) with I and treatment of the intermediate substituted cyanoguanidine with a 2nd mol. I or with a different C10H7NH2. These products can be diazotized and coupled to give azo dyes with the biguanide linkage. Thus, a mixture of I 48 and the Na salt of II 22.3 in water 1000 parts was heated for several hrs. at 90-5°, and 5N HCl was added to maintain pH at about 4.5; the mixture was neutralized and 7,5,2-HO3SC10H5(OH)NHC(:NH)NHCN (III) isolated by evaporation. Diazotized PhNH2 9.6 was added to a solution of III 32.8 and Na2CO3 53 in water 250 parts, the mixture stirred overnight and filtered, and the product (IV) washed with brine and dried. I 28.5 and IV 34.6 in water 250 parts was heated for 24 hrs., cooled, and filtered. The product (V) was washed with salt solution, purified by dissolving in alkali, and reprecipitated to give a compound readily coupling with diazo compounds. In the free position ortho to the OH group. In a similar manner were prepared (diazo component(s), the coupling component(s), and color of dyed fabric given): tetrazotized disanidine, R salt and V, reddish blue; diazotized 4,3-H2N(HO3S)C6H3N:NC6H4SO3H-4, biguanide (VI) substituted in 1 and 5 position by I, brilliant red; diazotized 3-amino-4-methoxybenzenesulfonic acid and VI, after coppered reddish purple; diazotized 4-H2NOC6H4N:NC6H4SO3H-4 and VI, bluish red; diazotized PhNH2 and VI, yellowish scarlet. III and 2,6-H2NC10H6OH react readily.

IT 106675-94-1P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]]- (preparation of)

RL: PREP (Preparation)

RN 106675-94-1 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6,6'-[iminobis(imidocarbonylimino)]bis[2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L8 ANSWER 317 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 1968:3945 CAPLUS

DN 52:3945

OREF 52:737a-b

TI Derivatives of 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid

IN Ackermann, Franz

PA C I B A Ltd.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN CNT 1

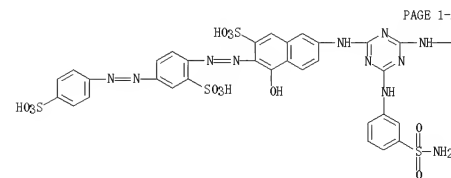
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2806999		19570910	US 1950-188072	19501002 <--

AB See Swiss 281,107 (C.A. 47, 10237b).

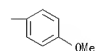
IT 120857-72-9
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))

RN 120857-72-9 CAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-(p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

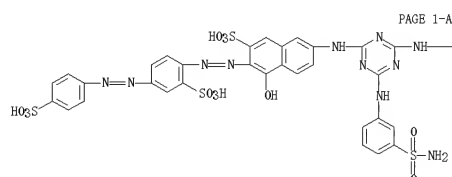


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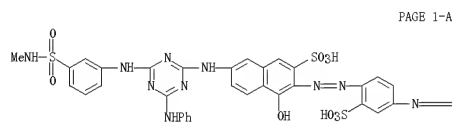


L8 ANSWER 318 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:3944 CAPLUS
 DN 52:3944
 OREF 52:737a
 TI Leuco sulfuric acid esters of anthraquinone vat dyes
 IN Opliger, Walter
 PA Durand & Huguenin A.-G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

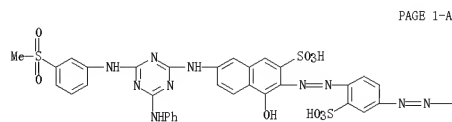
FAN	CNT	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US	2808630		19570820	US 1955-486736	19550207 <-
AB	See	Swiss 315,597	(C.A. 51, 15962g).			
IT	120857-72-9					
(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))						
RN	120857-72-9	CAPLUS				
CN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)					



L8 ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)



RN 109534-73-8 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



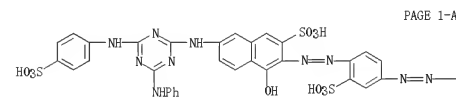
RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:3943 CAPLUS
 DN 52:3943
 OREF 52:736f-1,737a
 TI Disazo dyes
 IN Wehrli, Walter; Benz, Jakob
 PA Sandoz Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

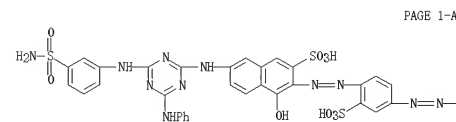
FAN	CNT	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US	2722527		19551101	US 1954-439919	19540628 <-
GI	For	diagram(s), see	printed CA Issue.			
AB	Substantive	disazo dyes are prepared	of formula I, where X is a primary, secondary, or tertiary amino group and R is a benzene radical containing a water-solubilizing group, by replacing one of the 2 or 3 Cl present in a chlorinated triazine by the radical of the disazo compound obtained from diazotized 4-amino-1,1'-azobenzene-3,4'-disulfonic acid (II) and 2-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid (III) (the coupling takes place in ortho position to the OH group) and replacing the other Cl by PhNH2, which is substituted by a water-solubilizing group. The 3rd Cl, if present, is replaced by OH or a primary, secondary, or tertiary amine. The replacement reaction can be carried out in any desired order. Thus, 60.7 parts of the amino disazo compound from diazotized II and 2-acetamido-5-naphthol-7-sulfonic acid in 400 water is treated with 18.4 cyanuric chloride (IV) in 300 ice-water for 1.5-2 hrs. at 0-3°, heated to 25°, and treated with a solution of 17.2 parts 1-amino-5-naphthol-3-sulfonamide, previously heated to 80°, in 150 water at 45° for 1 hr., then with 20 parts PhNH2 at 95° for 1.5 hrs., then with 10 parts NaOH in 30 water to give a red powder which dyes cotton in vivid red shades of good fastness. 1-Amino-4-methoxybenzene instead of PhNH2 in this reaction gives a similar dye. Similarly, 1-amino-4-sulfonic acid, IV, III, PhNH2, and diazotized II give another red cotton dye.			

IT 109505-10-4P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 109534-73-8P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119482-39-2P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119563-28-0P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- 120857-72-9P, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)
 RN 109505-10-4 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

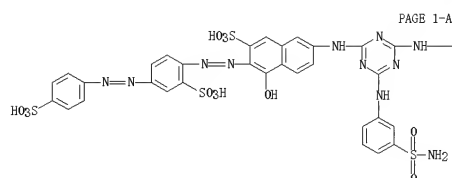


RN 119563-28-0 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 120857-72-9 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-p-anisidino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 319 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

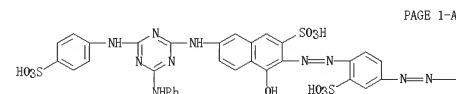


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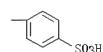


L8 ANSWER 320 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:932 CAPLUS
 DN 52:932
 OREF 52:137a-b
 TI Electrode bundles for electrolysis of aluminum
 IN Schmitt, Hans
 PA Aluminium-Industrie-A.-G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 321961		19570715	CH	<--
AB	Bundles of electrodes used in large industrial installations for Al electrowinning from melts are held against the frame containing them by pushing a pair of cast iron pieces between every 2 electrodes in the bundle. The cast iron pieces are pressed apart by a wedge of Cu. Thus the individual C electrodes are pressed against the frame. During electrolysis, the Cu wedge is driven deeper between the cast iron pieces to hold the bundle of electrodes tight.			
IT	119482-39-2			
RN	(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))			
CN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

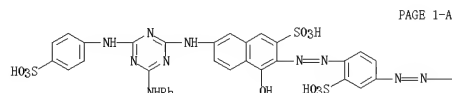


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L8 ANSWER 321 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1968:931 CAPLUS
 DN 52:931
 OREF 52:1361, 137a
 TI Baked carbon anodes for electrowinning of aluminum from melts
 IN Schmitt, Hans
 PA Aluminium-Industrie-A.-G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CH 321592		19570629	CH	<--
AB	The upper part of the C anodes used in the electrolysis of Al is consumed by slow burning because of the high temperature of the melt. An Al cover over the top of the electrode keeps them from burning so that the C anodes can be fully utilized for the electrolysis. When the top of the anode is lowered into the melt during the later stage of the electrolysis, the Al dissolves.			
IT	119482-39-2			
RN	(Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))			
CN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			

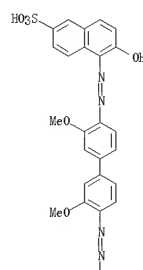


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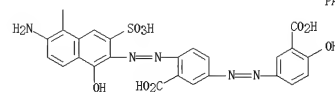


L8 ANSWER 322 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:103283 CAPLUS
 DN 51:103283
 OREF 51:18614c-d
 TI Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. XXI. New yellow dyes related to Chloramine Yellow
 AU Poskocil, Jaroslav; Allan, Zdenek J.
 SO Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications (1967), 22, 548-57
 CODEN: CCCCAC; ISSN: 0010-0765
 DT Journal
 LA German
 AB Unavailable
 IT 108670-00-4
 RN (Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
 CN 108670-00-4 CAPLUS
 Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenyl]azo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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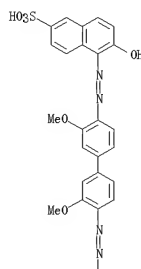
PAGE 2-A



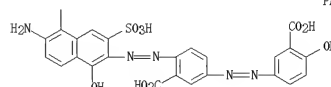
L8 ANSWER 323 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:103282 CAPLUS
 DN 51:103282
 OREF 51:18613h-1,18614a-c
 TI Azo dyes. XII. Azo dyes from 4,4'-bis(aminoanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate
 AU Harada, Kozo; Murata, Kazuya
 CS Hiroshima Univ.
 SO Hiroshima Daigaku Kogakubu Kenkyu Hokoku (1967), 6, 73-5
 CODEN: HIDEAA; ISSN: 0018-2060
 DT Journal
 LA Unavailable
 AB Na 4,4'-diamino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate (45 g.), 25 g. Na₂CO₃, and 1 g. CuCl in 500 cc. water is boiled with 3 g. p-chloroaniline in 200 cc. alc. for 15 hrs., the alc. distilled off, and the product salted out with NaCl to yield 20 g. (31%) Na 4,4'-bis(aminoanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate (II). The mixture of 1 g. III, 3 g. concentrated HCl, and 9 cc. water is heated, cooled to 0-5°, tetrazotized with 0.3 g. NaN₃ and 3 cc. water, poured gradually into the mixture of 0.9 g. croceic acid, 5 g. Na₂CO₃, and 30 cc. water, kept at 10° for 1 hr., warmed to 80°, and salted out to yield 1.7 g. (91%) Na 4,4'-bis(8-sulfo-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazoanilino)-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonate, black powder, dyes vegetable fiber reddish violet. Similarly were prepared the following Na 4,4'-bis[(R)-anilino]-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonates (% appearance, yield, and dyeing color for vegetable fiber given): 7-sulfo-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, black powder, 81%, dark violet; 3,6-disulfo-8-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 35%, bluish violet; 3-sulfo-6-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 64%, reddish violet; 3,6-sulfo-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, dark-violet powder, 53%, dark red; 6-sulfo-2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, black powder, 95%, violet; 3-sulfo-7-amino-1-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 90%, dark blue; 6,8-disulfo-2-amino-1-naphthylazo, reddish violet, 63%, orange; 3,6-disulfo-1-amino-8-hydroxy-2-naphthylazo, black powder, 58%, pink; 7-sulfo-2-amino-5-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 84%, dark red to violet; 4-sulfo-1-amino-2-naphthylazo, dark violet, 60%, dark pink; and 6-sulfo-2-amino-1-naphthylazo, dark-brown powder, 54%, light red to pink.
 IT 108670-00-4, Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-carboxyphenylazo]-
 RN (as structure for Resofix Marine Blue SL)
 CN 108670-00-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 323 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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L8 ANSWER 324 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:79218 CAPLUS
 DN 51:79218
 OREF 51:14276a-b
 TI Water-insoluble disazo dyes
 PA Farberke Hoechst AG vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 774676		19570515	GB 1952-29000	19521117 <-

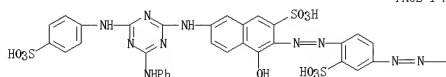
AB See Ger. 899,696 (C.A. 48, 7310d).
 IT 119482-39-2 119853-28-0
 (Derived from data in the 6th Collective Formula Index (1957-1961))
 RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfofenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 324 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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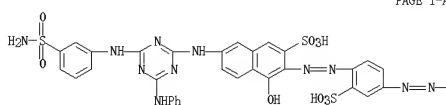


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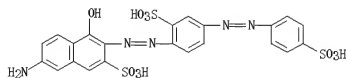
RN 119853-28-0 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulfofenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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L8 ANSWER 325 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:79217 CAPLUS
 DN 51:79217
 OREF 51:14275f-1,14276a
 TI Triazine disazo dyes
 PA Sandoz Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 766015		19570116	GB 1954-19904	19540707 <--
GI	For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.			
AB	Substantive disazo dyes of the general formula I, where R is a radical of the benzene series, containing a water-solubilizing group, and X is halogen, OH, NH ₂ , or the residue of a primary or secondary amine, dye cotton and regenerated cellulose fibers in vivid scarlet to red shades of good fastness to light, washing, and perspiration. I are prepared by condensing (in any order) a triazine containing 3 replaceable halogen atoms, bound to C atoms, with the amino disazo compound formed by coupling diazotized 4-aminoazobenzene-3,4'-disulfonic acid(II) with 6-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid in the 2-position of the latter, further condensing with an aniline containing a water-solubilizing group, e.g. SO ₃ H, and, if desired, with 1 mole of NE ₃ or a primary of secondary amine. Thus, II is diazotized, coupled with 6,1,3-(AcNH)(OH)ClOHSO ₃ H in weakly acid. medium, the byproduct (coupled at the 4-position) separated, and the main product saponified. The product 60.7 is dissolved in H ₂ O 400 parts, and neutralized with alkali. This solution is slowly added to a suspension of cyanuric chloride (III) 18.4 in ice water 500 parts, stirred 1.5-2 hrs. at 0-5°, and kept weakly acid by the addition of dilute aqueous Na ₂ CO ₃ . The solution is heated to 25°, a solution of 3-NH ₂ C ₆ H ₄ SO ₂ NH ₂ 17.2 in H ₂ O 150 at 80° is added, the solution warmed at 45° 1 hr., the pH kept at 5.5-6.5 with dilute aqueous Na ₂ CO ₃ , then PhNH ₂ 20 parts is added, the mixture heated to 95° 1.5 hrs., and NaOH 10 in H ₂ O 80 parts is added. NaCl is added, the dye (I, where R is 5-(H ₂ NO ₂ S)C ₆ H ₄ and X is PhNH) filtered off and dried. Prepared in a similar manner from sulfanilic acid, III, 6,1,3-(H ₂ N)(OH)ClOHSO ₃ H, PhNH ₂ , and II is I where R is 4-C ₆ H ₄ SO ₃ H and X is PhNH.			
IT 56499-46-8,	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-amino-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]- (azo dyes from)			
RN 56499-46-8 CAPLUS				
CN 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-amino-4-hydroxy-3-[[2-sulfo-4-[(4-sulphophenyl)azo]phenyl]azo]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

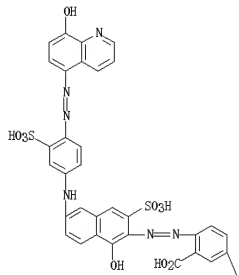


IT 119482-39-2F, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]- 119853-28-0F, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]-
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

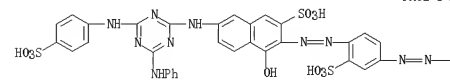
L8 ANSWER 326 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:23778 CAPLUS
 DN 51:23778
 OREF 51:4719a-d
 TI Tetrakisazo dyes
 IN Gunst, Raymond
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2762793		19560911	US 1954-458665	19540927 <--
GI	For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.			
AB	Dyes are described, blue to black on cotton, of the general formula I, where R is COOH or OCH ₂ COOH, and R' is a hydroxynaphthalenesulfonic acid residue. Thus, 4,4'-diaminobiphenyl-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid (II) 27.2 is tetrazotized, coupled with 2-amino-5-hydroxy-7-naphthalenesulfonic acid (III) 51.2 in alkaline solution, the product precipitated by addition of NaCl, filtered, tetrazotized, filtered, suspended in water, and coupled with a solution of 8-quinolinol (IV) 29 in aqueous H ₂ SO ₄ , followed by addition of NaHCO ₃ to weakly alkaline to give a black powder with a bronze luster, soluble in water with a blue color, dyeing cellulose fast navy-blue shades on aftercoupping. III can be substituted by 2-amino-8-hydroxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid to give fast gray to black shades. II can be replaced by 4,4'-diamino-3,3'-bis(carboxymethoxy)biphenyl which with III and IV gives fast navy-blue shades.			
IT 108747-94-0F,	Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi- (preparation of)			
RN 108747-94-0 CAPLUS				
CN Benzoic acid, 6-hydroxy-6'-[1-hydroxy-6-[4-(8-hydroxy-5-quinolylazo)-3-sulfoanilino]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

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L8 ANSWER 325 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 RN 119482-39-2 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-p-sulfoanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



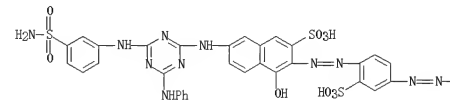
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RN 119853-28-0 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 6-[(4-anilino-6-m-sulfamoylanilino-s-triazin-2-yl)amino]-2-[2-sulfo-4-(p-sulphophenylazo)phenylazo]- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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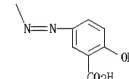


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L8 ANSWER 326 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

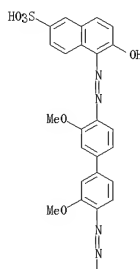
PAGE 2-A



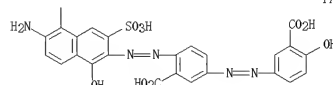
L8 ANSWER 327 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1967:21713 CAPLUS
 DN 51:21713
 OREF 51:4362a-f
 TI Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. XXII. Determination of the constitution of the Resofix dyes
 AU Muzik, Ferdinand; Allan, Zdenek J.
 CS Vyzkumny ustav org. syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi, Czech.
 SO Chemické Listy pro Vedu a Prumysl (1966), 50, 1798-807
 CODEN: CLFRAN; ISSN: 0366-6632
 Journal
 LA Unavailable
 AB The structure has been determined of 20 direct dyes suitable for fixing on fibers by the action of bivalent Cu and high-molecular polybasic organic bases. The dyes (40 g.) were stirred 30 min. with 500 ml. 2.5N HCl, filtered with suction, the wet paste mixed with 200 ml. 36% HCl and a solution of 90 g. SnCl₂.2H₂O in 150 ml. 36% HCl, the mixture heated at 60-100° until the solution was decolorized and filtered while hot, the insol. portion washed with 18% HCl (filtrate A), the precipitate stirred with boiling water, and filtered off with suction leaving aminonaphtholsulfonic acids on the filter, while (p-H₂NOC₆H₄).2.2HCl passed into the filtrate from which it was precipitated with an equal amount of 36% HCl. The filtrate A usually deposited a precipitate which was filtered off, the filtrate diluted with 700 ml. H₂O, the precipitated 6-anilino-2-amino-1-naphthol-3-sulfonic acid (if present) removed, and the filtrate electrolyzed at 6 v. and 20 amp. using a perforated Cu plate as cathode and carbon as anode, a diaphragm, and 36% HCl as electrolyte. The filtrate after the electrolysis free from Sn was evaporated in vacuo, the precipitate filtered off with suction [HCl salts of 2,4-(H₂N)C₆H₃OH, 2,6-HO(H₂N)C₆H₃CO₂H, and p-H₂NOC₆H₄ONHC₆H₄NH₂], the residue alkalinized and steam distilled, or precipitated with Na₂SO₄, or oxidized with air. The isolated components were tested by a diazotization test with m-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid in the presence of Na₂CO₃, or with m-C₆H₄(OH)₂ in the presence of NaOH or Na₂CO₃, and the absorption spectra investigated. In an oxidative test, a few mg. was dissolved in 15% NH₄OH, the solution poured on a paper, and color changes produced by air oxidation were observed during 1-5 min. The paper was then treated with 5N AcOH, 2.5N HCl, 2.5N NaOH, 1% CuSO₄.5H₂O, and 63% H₂SO₄, and the color was observed. An extraction test was carried out by extracting the solution with Et₂O after the addition of AcONa, NaHCO₃, NaOH and sulfonic acids separated from carboxylic acids, phenols and bases. The following dyes were identified: Resofix yellow GL, C46H₅N₃O₁₀S₄.2H₂O, Resofix Orange RL, C46H₅N₃O₁₀S₄.2H₂O, Resofix Red BL, Cunrofix Red CEBL, C17H14N₂O₅S, Resofix Bordeaux 2 RL, C20H19N₇O₆S₂, Resofix Ruby BL, Resofix Violet 2 BL, Resofix blue GLN and 2 GL, Resofix Blue FGL, C16H11N₃O₄S, Coprantine pure Blue 4 GLL, C36H₃N₆O₁₂S₂.4H₂O, Resofix Green 3 GL, Coprantine Green 5 GLL, Resofix Grey 2 GL, Resofix Brown RL (I), C18H13N₃O₄.H₂SO₄, Resofix Brown BL, Resofix Brown SBL, Resofix Marine Blue BL, and Resofix Marine Blue SL, C10H11N₃O₄S.2H₂O. Resofix Marine Blue GL was composed of Resofix Blue GLN, I, and Resofix Violet 2BL in the ratio 82:10:8.
 IT 108670-00-4, Salicylic acid, 5-[4-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-3-carboxyphenylazo]- (as structure for Resofix Marine Blue SL)
 RN 108670-00-4 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 6-[6-amino-1-hydroxy-5-[4'-(2-hydroxy-6-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-3,3'-dimethoxy-4-biphenylazo]-3-sulfo-2-naphthylazo]-6'-hydroxy-3,3'-azodi- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 327 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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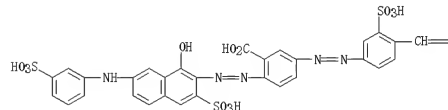
L8 ANSWER 328 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:46808 CAPLUS
 DN 50:46808
 OREF 50:9026g-1,9027a-e
 TI Metalliferous azo dyes of the stilbene series
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 738309		19551012	GB 1962-31606	19621212 <--

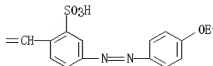
AB Metalliferous dyes of the stilbene series are obtained with Cu or Ni salts. Diazotized 4-nitro-4'-amino-2,2'-stilbenedisulfonic acid (I) is coupled with PhOH, methylated with MeCl, and made alkaline. This Na salt (II) is refluxed 12 h. with the dye (I), obtained from 2-methoxy-4-nitroaniline coupled alkaline with 2-(3-carboxyanilino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (III) followed by reduction of the NO₂ group, in a 6% NaOH solution 800 parts. After cooling the condensation product is separated and washed with dilute NaCl solution. The dye paste is dissolved in hot H₂O 1500, mixed with ethanolamine 30 and a solution of CuSO₄.25 and 25% NaHS solution 60 in H₂O 100 parts, and refluxed 6 h. at 120°. The complex dissolves in H₂O to a yellow-olive solution and dyes cotton khaki tints of good light-fastness. The dye (IV) from diazotized I and 2-HOOC₆H₄CO₂H is refluxed 12 h. with 2,6-(H₂N)C₆H₃CO₂H (V) in 6% NaOH, cooled, acidified, filtered, washed with NaCl solution, dissolved in slightly alkaline H₂O, diazotized indirectly at room temperature, stirred 2 h., and salted out. The moist diazo paste is introduced into a solution of 2-(3-sulfoanilino)-8-naphthol-6-sulfonic acid (VI) in dilute Na₂CO₃ solution, coupled overnight, filtered, dissolved in hot H₂O, acidified with AcOH, mixed with CuSO₄ in H₂O, and stirred 1 h. at 80-90°. The separated Cu complex dyes cotton yellow-brown. IV 55 parts is reduced with NaHS. The resulting amino monazo dye is dissolved in H₂O 400 and 30% NaOH 15, and diazotized at 14-15° in the presence of 31% 1-aminonaphthalenesulfonic acid (VII) 100 parts. After stirring 2 h., AcONa 30 is added, the mixture cooled to 10°, and a 60°-warm solution of [m-methanesulfonic acid of 2-H₂NOC₆H₄CO₂H] (VIII) 25 parts is added. The mixture is stirred 24 h. at 20° and 24 h. at 25-30°. NaOH added, and the mixture heated to 80° to split off the m-methanesulfonic acid residue. The disazo dye is further diazotized, coupled with VI, and coppered to yield a yellow-brown dye which dissolves violet in concentrated H₂SO₄. The triazole dye (IX) 63.2 parts, prepared from diazotized I coupled with the Na salt in hot H₂O 500 parts. A hot solution of V 18 in H₂O 200 and 30% NaOH 96 are added, the mixture heated to 90-95°, the condensation product precipitated with NaCl 80 parts, and the residue washed and purified. The resulting monazo dye is diazotized, coupled to VI, and coppered to give a brown cotton dye. When IX is reduced with NaHS, diazotized, coupled with 2-methoxy-6-methylaniline, diazotized again, coupled with VI, and coppered in the presence of EtNH₂ an olive dye is obtained. I is coupled to PhOH, followed by ethylation of the hydroxyl group and reduction of the nitro group diazotized, coupled with VIII, diazotized again, coupled with VI, and coppered to give a black-brown Cu complex which dissolves blue-violet in concentrated H₂SO₄, brown in dilute Na₂CO₃, and dyes cotton brown. The corresponding Ni complexes dye cotton the same tint. II is reduced, diazotized, and coupled with VIII. The m-methanesulfonic acid residue is split off. The amino disazo dye so obtained is further diazotized, coupled to VI, and coppered to give a brown cotton dye. II is reduced, diazotized, and coupled with [Na m-methanesulfonate of 2-methoxyaniline] (X). The amino disazo dye obtained after splitting off the m-methanesulfonic acid residue is further diazotized, coupled with III, and coppered to give a dark-brown Cu complex, dyeing cotton olive. Replacement of X by 1-amino-2-methoxy-6-naphthalenesulfonic acid gives a Cu complex dyeing cotton green-olive tints.
 IT 860698-36-8F, Benzoic acid, 5-[4-[4-(p-ethoxyphenylazo)-2-

L8 ANSWER 328 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)
 sulfo-2-phenylazo]-2-(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-7-m-sulfoanilino-2-naphthylazo)-, copper complex
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (prepn. of)
 RN 860698-36-8 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[4-[4-(p-ethoxyphenylazo)-2-sulfo-2-phenylazo]-2-(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-7-m-sulfoanilino-2-naphthylazo)- (6CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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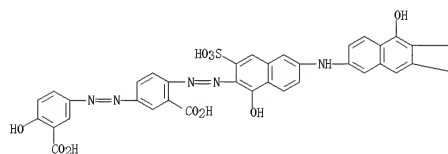
PAGE 1-B



L8 ANSWER 329 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:34386 CAPLUS
 DN 46:34386
 OREF 46:5856d-g
 TI Copper complex compounds of o,o'-dihydroxyazo dyes
 PA Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik AG; I. G. Farbenindustrie AG "In Auflosung"
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 660447		19511107	GB 1949-26413	19491014 <--
AB				
Copper complex compounds of o,o'-dihydroxyazo dyes are obtained simply and economically by treating o-monohydroxyazo compds., having an unsubstituted o'-position, with oxidizing agents in the presence of Cu salts. Suitable oxidizing agents are compds. capable of yielding O in a weakly acid medium. Cu salts used are preferably bivalent. It is thought that the Cu complex of the monohydroxyazo compound takes up O in the o'-position and is thereby converted to the stable o,o'-dihydroxyazo compound. A solution of 47.9 parts of the monohydroxyazo dye, obtained by coupling diazotized 1-amino-4-naphthalenesulfonic acid with 1-hydroxy-5-naphthalenesulfonic acid in 500 cc. H ₂ O was treated with a solution of 27.5 parts crystalline copper sulfate in 300 cc. H ₂ O. Thereafter 30 parts AcONa and 21.3 parts of 40% H ₂ O ₂ in 100 cc. H ₂ O are successively stirred in at 60°, and the copper complex dye salted out. Decoppering is accomplished by treatment with strong HCl acid. The free o,o'-dihydroxyazo dye is converted to the chromium complex by conventional means and dyes wool a fast reddish blue shade.				
IT 860509-90-6				
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(azo dyes from)				
RN 860509-90-6	CAPLUS			
CN				
Salicylic acid, 5,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo]]di- (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

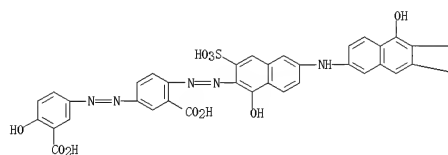
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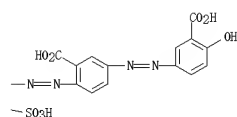
L8 ANSWER 330 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:34385 CAPLUS
 DN 46:34385
 OREF 46:5856e-d
 TI Tetrakisazo dye
 PA C I B A Ltd.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 662253		19511205	GB 1949-13435	19490519 <--
AB				
A new tetrakisazo dye (I) is prepared. Diazotized di-Na 4-amino-4'-hydroxy-1,1'-azobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylate 34.5 parts is added at 5' to 5,5'-dihydroxy-2,2'-dinaphthylamine-7,7'-disulfonic acid 46.1 and Na ₂ CO ₃ 40 in H ₂ O 300, and the resulting diazo dye is coupled in aqueous NaOH with diazotized 4-amino-2-methyl-5-methoxy-4'-hydroxy-1,1'-azobenzene-3,3'-carboxylic acid 30.1 to give a I, black powder, reddish blue in H ₂ O or NaOH, green in concentrated H ₂ SO ₄ , dyes cotton blue with good fastness to light and very good wet-fastness.				
IT 860509-90-6				
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(azo dyes from)				
RN 860509-90-6	CAPLUS			
CN				
Salicylic acid, 5,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo]]di- (SCI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

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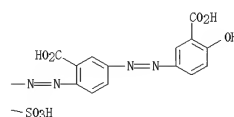


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L8 ANSWER 329 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

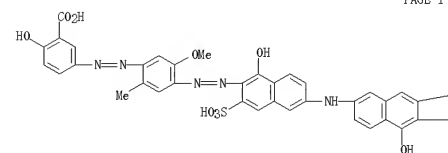
PAGE 1-B



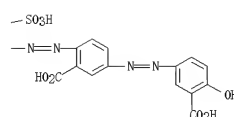
L8 ANSWER 331 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 AN 1962:34384 CAPLUS
 DN 46:34384
 OREF 46:5856b-c
 TI Copperable disazo and polyazo dyes
 PA J. R. Geigy A.-G.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 FAN CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 655909		19510808	GB 1948-24097	19480914 <--
AB				
In addition to the dyes prepared in Swiss 261,632 (C.A. 44, 7553d) and Swiss 267,278-9 (C.A. 45, 3605b) two other dyes are reported. Thus tetrazotized 4,4'-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxybenzamido)diphenyl ketone and 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic (I) acid give a brownish bordeaux dye, tetrazotized 4,4'-bis(3-amino-4-hydroxybenzamido)diphenyl sulfoxide and I give a bordeaux dye.				
IT 872800-08-3P				
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-[4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolylazo]-6,6'-iminobis-(azo dyes from)				
RN 872800-08-3	CAPLUS			
CN				
Benzoic acid, 5-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazonyl]-2-[2-[6-[2-[4-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazonyl]-2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl]diazonyl]-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]diazonyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)				

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L8 ANSWER 331 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

L8 ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1962:31380 CAPLUS

DN 46:31380

OREF 46:3326c-e

TI Azo dyes for cotton

IN Schmid, Max; Moser, Eduard

PA C I B A Ltd.

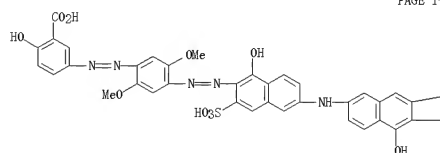
DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN, CNT 1

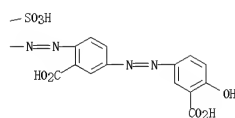
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2585519		19520122	US 1948-39809	19480720 <--
AB	In addition to the sym. tetrakisazo dye prepared in Swiss 251,582 (C. A. 44, 6139b) 2 other unsym. tetrakisazo dyes are prepared from 1 mol. 5,5'-dihydroxy-2,2'-dinaphthylamine-7,7'-disulfonic acid (I), 1 mol. diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid (II), and 1 mol. diazotized 4-amino-4'-hydroxy-6-methoxy-2-methylazobenzene-3'-carboxylic acid, a reddish blue cotton dye on aftercoppering; and from 1 mol. I, 1 mol. diazotized II, and 1 mol. diazotized 4-amino-2,5-dimethoxy-4'-hydroxyazobenzene-3'-carboxylic acid.				
IT	856094-30-9F, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-[4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-2,5-dimethoxyphenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis- 860509-90-6P, Salicylic acid, 5,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo]]di- 872800-08-3F, 1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-[4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-6-methoxy-m-tolylazo]-6,6'-iminobis- (preparation of)				
RN	856094-30-9 CAPLUS				
CN	1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic acid, 2-[2-carboxy-4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)phenylazo]-2'-[4-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenylazo)-2,5-dimethoxyphenylazo]-6,6'-iminobis- (5C1) (CA INDEX NAME)				

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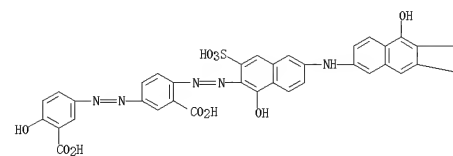
L8 ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

PAGE 1-B

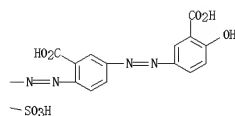


RN 860509-90-6 CAPLUS
 CN Salicylic acid, 5,5'-[iminobis[(1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2,6-naphthylene)azo(3-carboxy-p-phenylene)azo]]di- (5C1) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



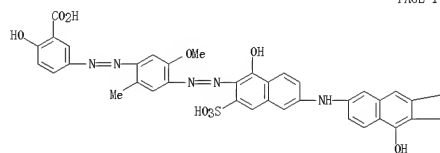
PAGE 1-B



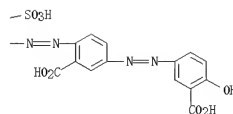
RN 872800-08-3 CAPLUS
 CN Benzoic acid, 5-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazonyl]-2-[2-[6-[6-[2-[4-[2-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxyphenyl)diazonyl]-2-methoxy-5-methylphenyl]diazonyl]-5-hydroxy-7-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]amino]-1-hydroxy-3-sulfo-2-naphthalenyl]diazonyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)

L8 ANSWER 332 OF 332 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN (Continued)

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PAGE 1-B



=> d his full

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:56:53 ON 10 APR 2008)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:57:38 ON 10 APR 2008

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
D

L2 34 SEA SSS SAM L1
L3 604 SEA SSS FUL L1

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:58:16 ON 10 APR 2008

L4 425 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:58:45 ON 10 APR 2008

L5 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L6 14 SEA SUB=L3 SSS FUL L5

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:02:11 ON 10 APR 2008

L7 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L6
D QUE L7 STAT
D 1-2 IBIB IABS HITSTR
D QUE L4 STAT

L8 332 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND PY<2003
D L8 1-10, 26, 30, 57, 60, 100, 125, 150, 200, 226, 278, 300-33

FILE HOME

FILE REGISTRY

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file

FILE COVERS 1907 - 10 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 15
FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Apr 2008 (20080409/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply.
They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> save l3 foster/a

ANSWER SET NOT SAVED.
THE ANSWER SET WAS CREATED IN FILE 'REGISTRY'.
USE THE FILE COMMAND TO CHANGE TO THE CORRECT FILE.

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:10:06 ON 10 APR 2008
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 9 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1013298-21-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 9 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1013298-21-9

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> save l3 foster/a
ANSWER SET L3 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'FOSTER/A'

NAME	CREATED	NOTES/TITLE
FOSTER/A	10 APR 2008	604 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY
ISHIDA/A	25 APR 2007	5865 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY
JUNG/A	22 MAR 2007	17 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY

=> del ishida/a
DELETE ISHIDA/A? (Y)/N:y

=> del jung/a
DELETE JUNG/A? (Y)/N:y

=> fil capl
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:10:46 ON 10 APR 2008
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'FIONA' IS DEFAULT FORMAT FOR 'CAPLUS' FILE

=> d saved

NAME	CREATED	NOTES/TITLE
FOSTER/A	10 APR 2008	604 ANSWERS IN FILE REGISTRY

=> log h

COST IN U. S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.48	531.26
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-43.20

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 11:10:58 ON 10 APR 2008